HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Why the Senate Should Reject Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

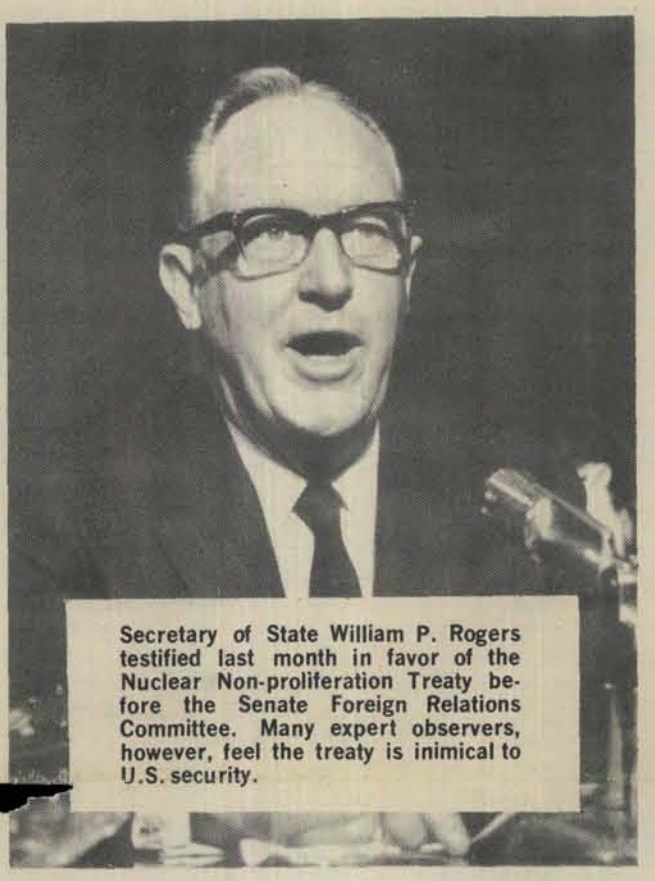
When the Foreign Relations Committee last week recommended that the Senate ratify the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), conservative diplomatic sources in the Capitol refused to join in the cheers emanating from the liberal press. For the simple truth, as they see it, is that the NPT can cause a considerable amount of military and diplomatic damage to the U.S. and the rest of the free world. Instead of supporting this newest venture in disarmament, say the treaty's critics, the Nixon Administration should be exposing the whole thing as a terribly dangerous hoax.

In the first place, it is argued, those who believe the NPT will magically stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons are seriously deluding themselves. Under the terms of the treaty, the nuclear weapon states are forbidden to transfer nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon countries. In addition, non-nuclear weapon nations that sign the treaty are forbidden to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons.

The trouble with this wonderful idea, however, is that a number of countries, including two members of the nuclear club, Red China and France, have vowed not to sign the treaty. Thus, the non-signatories will be able to proliferate as many weapons as they want to under this so-called "non-proliferation treaty."

In addition to this, of course, there is no adequate inspection machinery to see that a country that does sign the agreement doesn't engage in sabotaging it. Addressing himself to the problem of detecting violators, Secretary of State William P. Rogers confessed to Sen. Mike Mansfield: "Well," said Rogers, "I would think that the answer to that probably would be that you couldn't give any assurance that were there clandestine attempts or clandestine efforts to violate the treaty that they could all be discovered. But we would hope that those who signed the treaty would not do that." Somehow, statements like that do not exactly inspire confidence.

Article III—the only section which deals with inspection—is, in fact, an egregious farce. It provides absolutely no machinery whatsoever to check on whether the *nuclear* powers are cheating and secretly sending atomic weapons to non-nuclear nations. It does, however, attempt to set up inspection provisions to govern the non-nuclear countries. Why worry about them? Well, under the treaty, the atomic powers pledge to share nuclear knowledge and material, to be used for peaceful purposes, with the have-not nations.



Secretary of State William P. Rogers testified last month in favor of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Many expert observers, however, feel the treaty is inimical to U.S. security.

In order to ensure that the have-nots don't divert nuclear energy from peaceful projects to weaponry, Article III authorizes the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conclude some sort of inspection agreement—to be worked out in the future—with non-nuclear countries that sign the treaty. But this, too, is something of a joke.

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.), a highly respected member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, testified last year that the "entire IAEA safeguards staff for worldwide operations consists of less than 19 people. . . . It spends only about half a million annually on safeguards and from my observation, I can state categorically that IAEA's knowledge, techniques and skills in the art of inspection are rudimentary and its research toward improvement is essentially nil.

"Neither the IAEA nor anyone else has the remotest notion what constitutes a normal loss of uranim or plutonium in the peaceful industrial process. Therefore, there is not the slightest possibility of any inspectors spotting illegal diversions because they can't even be told when their suspicions should be aroused. And even should a suspicion arise for other reasons, IAEA procedures need never bring them to anyone's attention. The inspector general is not obliged to tell the director general about it, and if he does, the latter is under no obligation to tip off anybody else."

When William Foster, the chief negotiator of the treaty for the U.S., was asked whether the treaty would make it possible for the IAEA to search out clandestine nuclear military facilities, he replied that, while such a facility would be a clear breach of the treaty, there was, in fact, no provision that would enable the IAEA to search them out. So much for inspection.

But the treaty has even more serious implications: Its ratification may very well put an end to any anti-ballistic missile defense system that the U.S. and its allies must have to cope with the offensive missile threat from the Soviets and the Red Chinese.

While Administration spokesmen disagree, Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has already argued that Article VI—which calls for pursuing negotiations to end the "arms race at an early date"—"would seem to be a clear expression on the part of the Senate that we should move into these [arms] discussions and not proceed to deploy the anti-ballistic missile. . . ."

With Fulbright, Kennedy, Muskie, et al., peddling this interpretation of the treaty—in conjunction with the very misleading but most effective campaign they have already mounted against deployment of the ABM—the NPT could prove to be just the additional argument this "peace pack" needs to persuade a majority of senators to dump the ABM system entirely.

Furthermore, no matter what the United States decides to do, the treaty strikes a deadly blow at our allies, for, as Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.), stressed last week, "it prevents a purely defensive ABM system under either NATO or national control." Thus, while the Soviets have already deployed an ABM system around both Moscow and Leningrad and are working on more sophisticated anti-missile defenses, the Non-Proliferation treaty, which would

Continued on page 4

NEWSPAPER

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Will Nixon Overrule Rogers on Otepka?
Page 3

Growing Crackdown on Campus Violence
Page 7

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Contents

LBJ Privately Challenges HHH on Party Leadership—From the Allen-Goldsmith Report.....5
New York Times Refuted on Florida Migrant Workers—By Todd Wright.....6
Special Report on Student Demonstrations.....7
Nixon Applauds Father Hesburgh's Strong Stand.....8
The Time for Compromise Has Passed—By James Jackson Kilpatrick.....8
Wayne State Militants Seize Campus Newspaper—By Henry P. Zuidema.....9
One Campus Without Protest—By Jenkin Lloyd Jones.....9
Student Rebels Set to Disrupt Nation's Big Industrial Plants—By Victor Riesel.....10
Austerity and the U.S. Space Program—By Ralph de Toledano.....11
What "Arrogance of Power"?—By Edgar Ansel Mowrer.....11
Barry Goldwater: Strong GOP Voice on U.S. Security—By Willard Edwards.....12
Why Eulogize Mondlane?—From the Richmond News Leader.....12
Tonypandyitis Still Afflicts Us—By Morrie Ryskind.....14
One-Sided Capital Gains Tax—By Henry Hazlitt.....14
Spotlight on Congress.....15

Capital Briefs

● While left-wing students threatened to disrupt President Nixon's trip to Berlin last week, a State Department official admitted to Human Events that the department had just recently granted a visa to **Karl Dietrich Wolff**, who is currently traveling in the United States on behalf of West Germany's radical youth movement. A top leader in the German Socialist Students federation—the same group that whipped up anti-Nixon sentiment in Berlin—Wolff wants to collect money for the legal defense of students arrested during Nixon's West German visit.

● One sign of hope for voters who expected Nixon to carry out his promise to clean up the **State Department:** White House and Capitol Hill sources say the President is not really pleased with the way things are turning out in the department, but that he hasn't acted so far because he doesn't want to "lean on" his good friend, Secretary William P. Rogers. These same sources say that Nixon is seriously thinking of solving his problems at State by naming Rogers to the Supreme Court when Earl Warren retires as chief justice in June.

● White House insiders also insist that President Nixon has become unhappy with Bob Finch's selection of **James E. Allen** to be commissioner of education. As head of the New York school system, Allen pushed for an end to de facto segregation through compulsory busing and overruling the decisions of local schools boards. Nixon, says one source, agreed to back Allen only after a Finch "pep talk," but reportedly is now sorry that he caved in.

● In the trial of **Sirhan B. Sirhan**, the alleged assassin of Bobby Kennedy, the press has played down the fact that Sirhan was an enthusiastic supporter of communism. Aside from proclaiming an "unshakeable obsession" to kill the New York senator, notes found in Sirhan's handwriting—and introduced in evidence last week—declared: "I firmly support the Communist cause and its people, whether Russian, Chinese, Albanian, Hungarian or whoever. Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to win." Thus, it seems that Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty—though sharply criticized by the liberal press for his observations last year—was not at all amiss in drawing attention to the fact that Sirhan was, indeed, influenced by Communist ideology.

● Rep. **John Rarick** (D.-La.), who was stripped of his seniority by the Democratic party for his support of George Wallace in 1968, is being boosted as a presidential candidate himself these days. Disappointed Wallace followers—who feel the former Alabama governor ran a poor race in his bid for the White House last year—are now thinking of trying to persuade Rarick to head up a third-party ticket in 1972.

● The United World Federalists have a new president—ultra-liberal former Sen. **Joseph Clark** (D.-Pa.). Clark was recently chosen to succeed James G. Patton, former president of the left-wing National Farmers Union. "World peace through some form of world law is the single most important issue facing mankind today," Clark said in accepting the new post.

● Overlooked in the confirmation hearings of **Charles W. Yost** as ambassador to the United Nations: A statement of Yost's introduced into the proceedings by Sen.Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.), stressing that the "absence of Communist China, North Viet Nam and North Korea [from the United Nations] inhibits the United Nations from undertaking a peacekeeping role in East Asia. . . ."

● Actor **Paul Newman**, a solid supporter of Eugene McCarthy in the 1968 presidential race, is thinking of running in the primary against Sen. Thomas Dodd when the Connecticut Democrat comes up for re-election in 1970.

● On April 4, the first anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will launch a **nine-day campaign of "confrontations"** in major cities across the nation. Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who succeeded King as head of the civil rights organization, said the SCLC effort will consist of school boycotts, sit-ins, rent strikes and a march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., duplicating that led by King in 1965. The demonstrations, said Abernathy, will "take the form of acceptable, non-violent, direct action."

● **Antioch College**, long a bastion of liberal sentiment, has been warned that it faces a termination of federal aid for violating the 1963 civil rights statute. The Ohio school has set up a Black Studies Institute limited solely to Negro students. Officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare warned Antioch last week that it "is just as illegal to discriminate against whites as against blacks" and that federal funds will be cut off if the separatist practices continue.

● Only last month liberal Sen. **Frank Moss** (D.-Utah) was denouncing the evils of the filibuster. "I have long and steadfastly opposed rules which make it possible for a small group of senators to prevent the passage of legislation through a filibuster," he said. But now Moss is threatening a filibuster to kill legislation that would prevent the Federal Trade Commission from outlawing cigarette advertising by simple fiat. "The lives and health of millions of Americans are involved," he explains.

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Rogers Rejects Otepka Appeal

"If Robert Finch is Richard Nixon's Seventh Crisis, then William P. Rogers must be his Eighth," is the way one Capitol Hill commentator put it last week. For not only has Rogers conspicuously failed to clean out the State Department, as Nixon promised would happen under his Administration, but the secretary of state has now lowered the axe on Otto Otepka, the State Department security expert who was given a raw deal by the Democrats and whom Nixon promised to aid at least three times during the 1968 campaign.

OTEPKA

Rogers' stinging rebuke to Otepka came in a letter dated February 19—just prior to the secretary of state's leaving for Europe with President Nixon. In this letter, Rogers rejected Otepka's appeal for reinstatement as a high-ranking security officer in the department.

"Having carefully reviewed the documentation," Rogers wrote Otepka, "I have concluded that your case has been fully and exhaustively litigated within the executive branch of the government in accordance with the applicable provisions of law and the regulations of the Department of State and the Civil Service Commission."

Rogers, in effect, then told Otepka he could give up or take his case to court. Otepka's only consolation was that the department indicated it would grant leave pay for a short while if he decided to make a court appeal—which Otepka, by the way, says he intends to do.

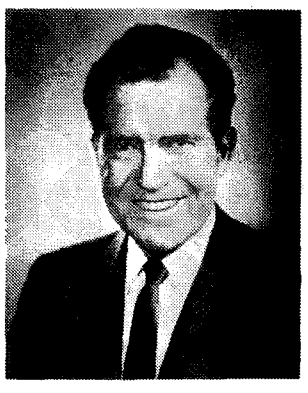
The shabby treatment of Otepka by Rogers comes as another disappointment to Nixon supporters who were under the definite impression that the Nixon Administration would deal far more kindly with Otepka than did the Kennedy-Johnson regimes.

No fewer than three times during the campaign did Nixon agree to give a sympathetic look at the Otepka case—and in each instance he indicated a partiality toward the man, though he claimed he would not prejudge the evidence.

On April 9, 1968, in a letter to an Otepka supporter he wrote that he intended "to see that justice was done to the man who served his country so long and so well."

On October 4, Nixon told Chicago *Tribune* columnist Willard Edwards: "It will be my intention to order a full and exhaustive review of all the evidence in this case with a view to seeing that justice is accorded this man who has served his country so long and so well."

In late October, James M. Stewart asked Nixon in Mount Prospect, Ill., to "Please help Otepka." According to Stewart, who heads the American Defense Fund which has helped defray Otepka's legal



NIXON

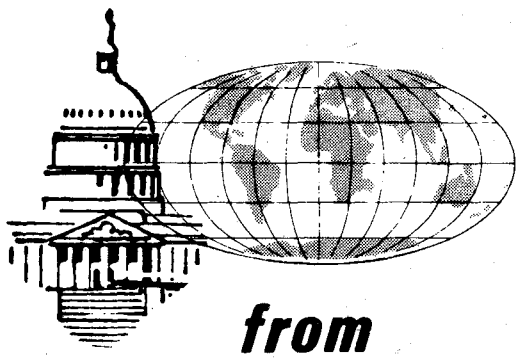
ROGERS

expenses, Nixon replied: "I will—you'll just have to wait until I get into office."

When Nixon went to the Inaugural Ball held in the Smithsonian Institution, he reiterated his pledge to try to help Otepka. If he supports Rogers' decision —which he apparently does—then he has clearly gone back on his campaign pledge.

The failure to accord Otepka justice will be a great black mark on the Nixon Administration. Otepka, as most *Human Events* readers now know (see Feb. 17, 1968, issue for full story), was a top security officer for the State Department during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, but he ran into trouble when he refused to go along with efforts of the Kennedy regime to place people in important jobs without proper security clearance. Not only were people with highly questionable backgrounds getting crucial assignments, but at one point Harlan Cleveland, our current ambassador to the United Nations, asked

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from Inside Washington

Otepka "if there were any prospects for the re-employment of Alger Hiss in the United States government." Hiss had been convicted of perjury for denying his role as a Soviet espionage agent.

As the Democrats began to lower the security standards at State, Otepka was demoted, then locked out of his office, denied access to his files and placed in isolation. A secret tap, he learned, had been placed on his phone. He was lied about and at least three State Department witnesses—after being threatened with perjury by the Senate—felt compelled to alter their testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS). Otepka, by the way, always told the truth. He was subjected to what the SISS called "extraordinary, calculated harassment because he attempted conscientiously to carry out the national security program."

After accusing Otepka of criminal conduct, the State Department, subsequent to lengthy hearings, could conclude that Otepka's only "crime" was his deliverance of "two memoranda and [an] investigative report" to the duly constituted Senate Internal Security subcommittee. And all of this material, by the way, was delivered only after it had been requested by the subcommittee and only for the purpose of proving that he had not lied in sharply disputing statements made by his superiors.

For this "crime," former Secretary of State Dean Rusk demoted Otepka and removed him forever from security duties. Observers say he probably would have fired Otepka, but realized he had too much support on the Hill.

If the Nixon Administration refuses to come to this man's aid, it will have consequences far beyond the plight of Otepka himself, who has already gone into debt to defend his reputation. Surely the failure to reinstate also signifies a continued lowering of security standards for government, a policy that can only imperil the nation's safety. Equally as important, it tells good, decent Americans—who tell the truth and do their duty—that there really is no room for them in the U.S. government. Both Rogers and Nixon are in a position to change all this with one executive order.

Nixon Opposed Truman Order

There's an interesting sidelight to that Otepka decision of last week. In turning over three pieces of paper to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee—the only "misdeed" the State Department ever encountered on Otepka's part—Otepka was accused of violating a March 13, 1948, Presidential Directive which forbids anyone in the executive branch of government to turn over to those outside the department documents relating to the loyalty of government employes. President Truman issued the order because federal workers were feeding derogatory information on key Democratic appointees to congressional investigating committees. (Otepka, by the way, did not turn over information to SISS for any purpose other than to prove that he—not his superiors —was telling the truth. The papers contained information in the public domain and did not contain loyalty or security information in the proper sense of that term. Thus he feels he did not violate the Truman order.)

When Truman issued his directive, William P. Rogers was then chief counsel of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department and taking part in an investigation of an accused Communist. Rogers, according to those who knew him, denounced the Truman order as an effort to impede proper investigation by the Congress.

Richard Nixon, who was then a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, also denounced it. When Nixon became a California senator, he introduced S 1390, a piece of legislation which would have effectively repealed the Truman order. In the April 26, 1951, *Congressional Record*, Nixon urged adoption of his measure by saying: "I have introduced in the Senate today a bill to make it a violation of law for any officer of the federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employe for testifying before a committee of Congress." That was Otepka's only "fault," so why won't Nixon now come to his aid?

Further Peru Developments

Evidence mounts that the military junta governing Peru is heavily influenced by radical-leftists. Since October, when the generals took over, Peru has expropriated a major American firm (International Petroleum Co.), fired upon and seized a U.S. fishing vessel, and opened trade and diplomatic relations with four Communist states. (See last week's *Human Events*.)

Shocking new facts were unearthed last week by Universal Grafico, **a Mexico City newspaper, and confirmed by "sources in a position to know," according to the Associated Press. The paper disclosed that the judge appointed by the junta to preside over the International Petroleum case is actually a Peking-line Communist trained in Cuba.**

He is Luis Beltran Pena Fiol, a judicial appointee of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, the Peruvian strongman. According to *Universal Grafico*, Beltran is a member of the pro-Chinese wing of the Peruvian Communist party. "Peruvian and Cuban exiles in Mexico City confirmed this," AP reported.

The newspaper said that in 1964 Beltran led a 25-man team to Cuba for guerrilla training, passing through Mexico City. It said the training mission was completed in six months and Beltran returned to Peru with a false passport.

Earlier in 1964, according to the paper, Beltran attended a Bolivian Communist party congress at La Paz.

Beltran's appointment as the presiding judge in the expropriation case was first announced in the Lima newspaper, *La Prensa*. Later, however, Peruvian sources said that because of his heavy caseload, Beltran might be unable to handle the case.

Another indication of the junta's ideological outlook was the re-appearance in Lima last week of the exiled revolutionary, Raul Haya de la Torre. Haya has a long history of collaboration with radical-leftists, including Communists, although he now claims to be a social democrat. Sent into exile by anti-Communist military leaders, Haya said he was cheered by the army's change of emphasis.

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Teddy's Unilateral Disarmer

While it hasn't been much talked about, the senators and congressmen leading the fight against deployment of the Sentinel Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM)system are largely being influenced by one man in particular: Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, the peacenik provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who emerged as the chief scientific adviser in the White House during the days of JFK.

WIESNER

Wiesner is undoubtedly an excellent scientist, but many question his objectivity as he mounts his assault against the ABM.

Possessed of a most trusting attitude toward the Soviets, Wiesner has long been a zealous crusader for unilateral disarmament. According to a personality profile of Wiesner in the *Saturday Review* (Dec. 10, 1960), the MIT professor "looks upon arms control as a crusade." He desires, according to the article, "peace explorers in the White House, in the State Department, in the Pentagon, in the Atomic Energy Commission" and "elsewhere at key points."

While Wiesner believes any arms agreement with the Soviets may carry calculated risks, the professor also stresses that "science must develop such an overwhelming case in support of the soundness of the calculated-risk philosophy that the fearful politician will have nothing left to hide behind."

Wiesner has also declared he would like to see the Soviet Union increase its ability to defend itself against an American nuclear attack. The good professor told this to Soviet and American scientists gathered at the Sixth Pugwash Disarmament Conference in Moscow. In a Nov. 29, 1960, speech to this group, Wiesner urged the Soviet Union to develop a defense system which could absorb a "surprise attack." Presumably, Wiesner felt this would "stabilize" U.S.-USSR relationships.

As an adviser to Sen. Eugene McCarthy in 1968, Wiesner helped prepare McCarthy's disarmament paper calling for the U.S. to *unilaterally* delay deployment of the Sentinel missile defense system and the Poseidon and Minuteman 3 offensive missiles in the hopes that the Soviets would do likewise. He has also talked about scrapping one-third of our strategic nuclear capabilities.

What makes Wiesner's proposal on defense matters suspect is that he seems to believe that the major reason we cannot come to terms with the Soviets on disarmament is what he euphemistically calls a "serious communication block." "Unfortunately," he said in the 1960 fall issue of *Daedalus*, " . . . the West has always been suspicious of Soviet proposals, and furthermore has generally been ultra-conservative in the inspection requirements it places upon any system."

Presidential prospect Teddy Kennedy, it should be noted, has now tapped Wiesner as an assistant to help Teddy lead the fight against the ABM. Meanwhile, the Soviets continue to improve on their already deployed ABM system.

Fortas Backs Junior Peaceniks

Abe Fortas, who came within a whisker of becoming chief justice of the United States, has revealed once again why those who blocked his appointment to that exalted office served their country well. For last week Fortas, in a 7-to-2 finding, handed down a decision that may well pave the way for legalized student demonstrations from kindergarten to high school.

FORTAS

Fortas' controversial ruling —which has provoked outcries on Capitol Hill—declared that a Des Moines, Iowa, school board acted unconstitutionally in barring pupils (one as young as eight years old) from wearing black anti-war protest armbands in the classroom. The decision has stirred new demands for Congress to discipline the High Court and remove its appellate jurisdiction in a variety of areas, including those touching on education matters.

In the dissenting opinion of Justice Hugo Black, the Fortas decision "holds that the federal Constitution compels the teachers, parents and elected school officials to surrender control of the American public school system to public school students."

In this case a group of students had declared they had a right to wear black armbands during school hours and at classes for the purpose of mourning U.S. soldiers killed in Viet Nam and protesting the war in general.

Ordered to refrain from wearing the armbands by the elected school officials and the teachers vested with state authority to give such orders, apparently only seven out of the school system's 18,000 pupils deliberately refused to obey the order. Four of the pupils, including a second-grader, were members of the Tinker family. Their father, a Methodist minister without a church, is paid a salary by the American Friends Service Committee. Another student who defied the school order was 11-year-old Chris Eckhardt, whose mother is an official in the left-wing Women's Internal League for Peace and Freedom.

While Fortas ruled the whole demonstration was an exercise in free speech, Black countered: " . . . I have never believed that any person has a right to give speeches or engage in demonstrations where he pleases and when he pleases."

Further, stressed Black, while the court judiciously claims that the armbands did not actually "disrupt" the classwork, "I think the record overwhelmingly shows that the armbands did exactly what the elected school officials and principals foresaw it would; that is, took the students' minds off their classwork and diverted them to thoughts about the highly emotional subject of the Viet Nam war." Not only was there much commotion about the armbands, but one professor of mathematics almost had his lesson period wrecked chiefly by disputes with Beth Tinker, who was wearing her armband.

Students, like other people, Black argued, are wrought up about this emotional issue and cannot "concentrate on lesser issues when black armbands are being ostentatiously displayed in their presence to call attention to the wounded and the dead of the war, some of the wounded and the dead being their friends and neighbors. . . ."

If the time has come, added Black, "when pupils of state-supported schools, kindergarten, grammar school or high school can defy and flout orders of school officials to keep their minds on their own school work, it is the beginning of a new revolutionary era of permissiveness in this country fostered by the judiciary. . . .

"Here a very small number of students have crisply and summarily refused to obey a school order designed to give pupils who want to learn the opportunity to do so. One does not need to be a prophet or the son of a prophet to know that after the court's holding today that some students in Iowa schools and indeed in all schools, will be ready, able and willing to defy their teachers on practically all orders. This is the more unfortunate for the schools, since groups of students all over the land are already running loose, conducting break-ins, sit-ins, lie-ins and smash-ins. . . .

"Turned loose with lawsuits for damages and injunctions like they are here, it is nothing but wishful thinking to imagine that young, immature students will not soon believe it is the right to control the schools rather than the right of the states that collect the taxes to hire the teachers for the benefit of the pupils. This case, therefore, wholly without constitutional reasons in my judgment, subjects all the public schools in the country to the whims and caprices of their loudest-mouthed, but maybe not their brightest students. I, for one, am not fully persuaded that school pupils are wise enough, even with this court's expert help from Washington, to run the 23,390 public school systems in our 50 states."

Curbs on Medicare, Medicaid?

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D.-N.M.), the founding father of Medicare, has now admitted that the costs of federally subsidized medical plans are racing out of control. A veteran member of the Senate Finance Committee, Anderson has unveiled plans to limit Medicare payments for inpatient and outpatient hospital care to what Blue Cross allows for the same service to its subscribers. He has also endorsed a counterpart measure by Sen. George Aiken (R.-Vt.) that would set similar restrictions on federal payments to medical practitioners.

ANDERSON

"I'm completely opposed to increasing Medicare taxes," Anderson declared, "until we have tried and applied some of the commonsense controls on costs. . . ." Otherwise, Anderson remarked, Congress will be faced with raising the additional $43 billion the Social Security Trust Fund's board of trustees says is needed to operate Medicare over the next 25 years.

But Anderson is even more alarmed about the skyrocketing price of Medicaid, under which the U.S. agrees to subsidize 50 to 83 per cent of certain state medical programs for the needy. As a result of the program, many so-called "needy" have been taking advantage of the free—or virtually free—services.

Under Medicaid, charged Anderson, "We are not only virtually bankrupting many states and municipalities, but gouging more and more billion-dollar chunks out of the federal budget." So alarming is the cost rise, he stressed, that he even "would suspend the Medicaid program for awhile—a year at the most, if necessary—to gather information on its finances." "If we can't pay for this thing," Anderson added, "then we should void it."

Economy-minded lawmakers are hoping that Mr. Nixon's own budget-cutters will pick up the cue.

Continued from Page 1

Non-Proliferation Treaty

not affect Soviet developments in this area at all, may permanently kill off free world defenses against nuclear assault.

The treaty deals a blow to our allies in other ways as well. West Germany, Japan, Canada, Italy and various other friends must now take it completely on faith that the United States will come to their aid with nuclear weapons when the occasion calls for it. But many allied leaders doubt that the United States would risk a nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union to defend Europe, say, from only a conventional attack.

In order to ease the fears of our friends, the United States had previously encouraged the idea of a joint European or Asian defense community which the United States would supply with nuclear weapons. Under such an arrangement, these integrated defense communities could employ a nuclear defense against the Soviets or the Red Chinese without an American okay.

In previous draft versions of the NPT, in fact, these defense communities were still encouraged to come into existence. But the Soviets demanded that the United States and other Western nuclear powers be forbidden to transfer atomic weapons to such communities and LBJ agreed to this modification of the treaty in 1966. In effect, then, we are now telling such countries as West Germany and Japan that they can never have a say in the use of nuclear weapons if they agree to the NPT.

Thus, the question arises, what do we really gain from the treaty? The answer is, nothing. Indeed, the treaty is clearly a detriment and should be defeated.

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LBJ Privately Challenges HHH on Party Leadership

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

Former President Lyndon Johnson is talking privately as if he is spoiling for a fight over the leadership of the Democratic party.

To visitors at his Texas ranch, he has dropped hints darkly implying he is not taking kindly to the claim of his former teammate and 1968 presidential standard bearer that he is the party's "titular" leader.

From these inside accounts, Johnson apparently has no designs on that role himself. Instead, he is described as maintaining that, under existing political circumstances, the party's leadership is rightfully vested in the hands of the "elected" Democratic leaders of Congress.

Not only does former Vice President Hubert Humphrey emphatically reject that contention, but he is bluntly making it clear he is prepared to forcefully assert his claim as "titular" leader.

Said a close Humphrey associate, "If Mr. Johnson is looking for a row over this issue, he will have no trouble getting it. It may prove very jarring and painful to him. He will discover that important and influential elements of the party feel just as hostile toward him now as when he was in office. So while we're not seeking any disputes with him or anyone else in the party, if he really has in mind challenging Hubert's leadership, we'll meet him head-on."

Johnson's argument that with a Republican President in the White House it is up to the Democratic congressional leaders to exercise party leadership is an old story with him.

That's the stand that he, as Senate Democratic leader, and the late Speaker Sam Rayburn, of Texas, adamantly professed throughout the eight years of the Eisenhower Administration. They flatly refused to recognize the late Adlai Stevenson as "titular" leader, and when he set up a National Policy Advisory Committee, they would have nothing to do with it—thus effectively scuttling it.

Humphrey not only intends to establish a new Policy Advisory Committee, but to be chairman of it.

Johnson and former President Harry Truman will be invited to be members—with leaders and authorities from a "wide spectrum" of fields. Also included will be several or more Negroes. If Johnson declines, no tears will be shed.

Keeping a firm hold on the Democratic party's leadership is only one of Humphrey's ambitions.

Another, even more important, is regaining a Senate seat.

In this strongly held but still-unannounced aspiration, Humphrey is fully aware he is up against two tough hurdles:

One is the certainty of powerful Republican opposition. Two outstanding and impressive Minnesota GOP congressmen have evinced keen interest in going to the Senate: Clark MacGregor, 47, serving his fifth term, and Albert Quie, 46, on his seventh term. Both have distinguished records, and either would be a formidable Senate candidate.

The other hurdle is Sen. Eugene McCarthy, whose seat will be the prize in next year's congressional elections. Characteristically, the poetry-spouting "peacenik" has talked in vague and ambiguous terms about running for a third term. Last fall he said he wouldn't seek re-election, but that if he did it would not be as a Democrat.

Now latest inside word is that he has told Minnesota Democratic leaders that if they will nominate Rep. Donald Fraser, 45, a fourth-termer and fellow "peacenik," McCarthy will support him as his successor. But if Humphrey is the party's candidate, McCarthy will run as an independent. That would mean a three-cornered race with the odds decidedly favoring the Republican choice.

McCarthy unquestionably would be vehemently denounced as a "spoiler," "grudge fighter" and other irate epithets. But he has a following, and could be expected to draw enough votes from Humphrey to defeat him. The former vice president's lieutenants are the first to admit that. They are intensely bitter about such a possibility, but readily concede it could be disastrous.

McCarthy is clearly relishing the potential menace he wields. He is giving every sign of having decided to "go for broke"—for something, which still hasn't surfaced as yet.

Currently, the 1968 "peacenik" presidential candidate is deeply immersed in rushing completion of a book and filling lecture engagements at $1,200 to $1,500 a date.

He has appeared in the Senate only a few times, and voted only twice. One of them was for the 41 per cent raise in congressional salaries—from $30,000 to $42,500. This hike also included increases in various fringe benefits—more pay for staff members, etc.

Throughout the Senate liberals' month-long fight to modify Rule 22 on filibusters, McCarthy was noticeable for his absence. He took no part in this effort, ignoring it completely.

Financially, the Minnesotan has never had it better. He is really in clover.

The Democratic National Committee, at its last meeting, agreed to pay off all campaign debts—including around $500,000 still due from McCarthy's "peacenik" drive for the presidential nomination. Also he got a $100,000 advance from the publisher of his forthcoming book.

This opus apparently is intended to launch some kind of new party. A significant hint of that came from the publisher following a speech by McCarthy in New York in which he talked about a new party. The next day the publisher sternly cautioned him, "If you keep on talking that way, you'll scoop your own book and hurt sales." Since then, McCarthy has been silent on the subject.

In addition to the $43.50-a-day suite McCarthy has maintained in the Capitol Hill Hotel, directly opposite the Senate Office Building, since last summer, he has another hide-out. This is a small apartment on Sixth Street, in the southwest section of Washington.

That's where the Minnesotan is doing his book writing—with the aid of two ghostwriters.

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THE STUDENT CRISIS

YAF

"The basic objective of both the New Left and Communists is to completely destroy our form of government."
—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

"The only alternative (to YAF on campus) is chaos."
—St. Louis GLOBE DEMOCRAT.

CONSERVATIVE STUDENTS SUE COLUMBIA U. FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN ORDER

NEW LEFT STUDENTS TALK OF TAKING 'REVOLT' TO CITIES

YAF STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST DRAFT-DODGERS

NEW LEFT TERRORISM RISING, HOOVER WARNS

COURSE ON REVOLT LISTED AT SCHOOL

COAST SCHOOL TO REOPEN 'AS ARMED CAMP'

YAF DEFEATS SDS CANDIDATE FOR STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT

GUNS PULLED ON SF CAMPUS

YAF URGES STUDENTS TOSS OUT AGITATORS

YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM COMBAT CAMPUS REVOLUTIONARIES

YAF HEAD RAPS SDS DISRUPTIONS

"If students want to run the college, and if the administration won't go for it—then you control it with a gun!"—from a speech delivered to students at Fresno State College by George Mason Murray, a former English teacher at San Francisco State College and a Black Panther officer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM ACCEPTED AT COUNTER

TO THE PRESIDENT, MONMOUTH COLLEGE
MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

DEAR SIR:

. . . BY ACCEPTING OUR TUITION, THIS COLLEGE HAS ENTERED INTO A CONTRACT WITH US. WE ARE HERE TO GET AN EDUCATION. IF THE ACTIONS OF A BELLIGERENT MINORITY DENY US OUR RIGHTS BY INTERRUPTING CLASSES, WE WILL BRING SUIT IF NECESSARY TO HAVE THE COLLEGE LIVE UP TO ITS CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS . . . WE WILL NOT ACCEPT A SITUATION SIMILAR TO THAT WHICH OCCURRED AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

SINCERELY,
MONMOUTH COLLEGE CHAPTER
YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM

CURB CAMPUS 'FASCISTS,' REAGAN ASKS

DEAN HAS HEART ATTACK AFTER OFFICE IS SEIZED

YAF SEIZES SDS OFFICE

SMUT IN COLLEGE PAPERS NOW COMMONPLACE

'YOUNG AMERICANS' PLAN THEIR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

CALIF. YAF LEADER SAYS: THE SILENT MAJORITY TO BE HEARD

DISORDERS INCREASING IN HIGH SCHOOLS

AND YOU

YAF ANNOUNCES PLAN TO END CAMPUS STRIFE

WILL YOU HELP? YAF

- Prevent our schools from burning
- Preserve them for learning
- Provide responsible student leadership

YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM
1221 Mass. Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20005

☐ Send $1 for a copy of "Rebels **With** a Cause" by Lee and Ann Edwards, an informative background report telling all about YAF.
☐ Send for information on how you can help YAF combat the Student Crisis threatening to destroy our nation's colleges and high schools.
☐ JOIN YAF – the nation's largest conservative, anti-Communist action organization—in one of these membership categories:
☐ $3 student membership*
☐ $4 joint membership for married couples*
☐ $3 non-student*
☐ $10 associate membership (over 40)*
*(includes subscription to THE NEW GUARD, YAF's monthly magazine)

SC A1

☐ Mr.
☐ Mrs.
☐ Miss _____
(Please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

I enclose $_____

(Please make all checks payable to: Young Americans for Freedom)

I know of nothing more encouraging for the future of our nation than the appearance on the political horizon of intelligent, young people determined not to trade their heritage of freedom for the "soup kitchen" of the welfare state.
—Ronald Reagan
Member, YAF
National Advisory Board

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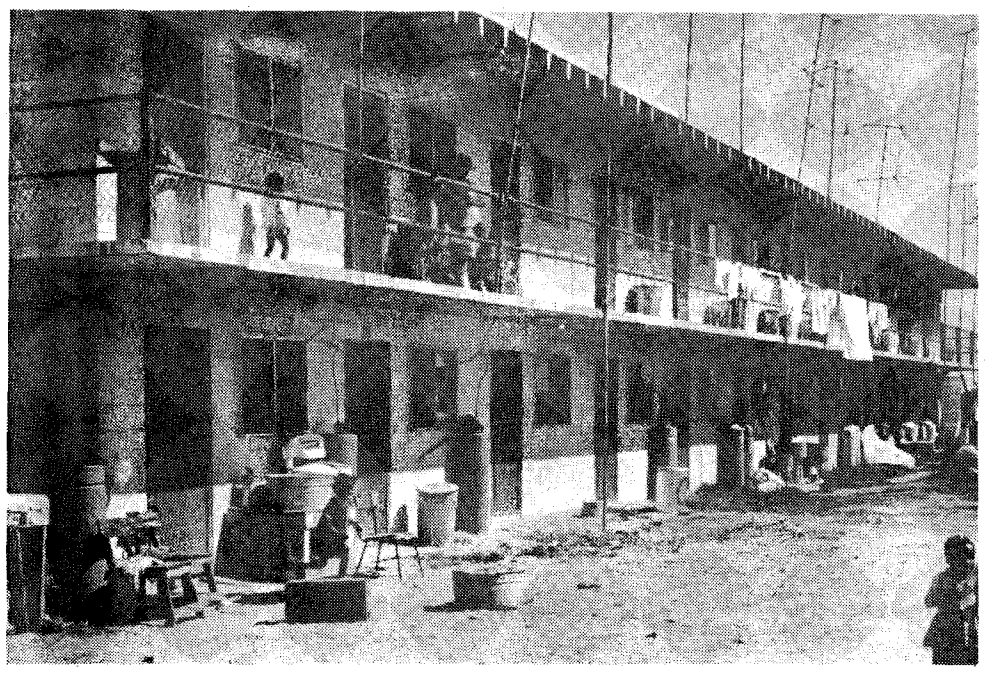

The labor camps at Immokalee may not exactly approach Park Avenue in living standards, but the situation of the workers was hardly as decrepit as a New York *Times* reporter apparently wanted readers to believe. At left is Crawford's labor camp (note the TV aerials) where the owner is installing a central sewer plant to replace an older one. At right is a partially occupied camp which was the worst that could be found in the myriad of such camps within Immokalee, located in the northern fringes of the Everglades.

New York 'Times' Refuted on Florida Migrant Workers

Investigation shows no lack of jobs; water tests OK; children get hot meals

By TODD WRIGHT

From the Palm Beach (Fla.) *Post-Times*, Feb. 23, 1969

Immokalee, Fla.:—It was cold here at 5 a.m. last Thursday, cold at least for south Florida, and seven men were getting warmed around a burning automobile tire.

The fire was alongside the B & H grocery at 401 S. Second St., and two empty labor buses were parked nearby. More and more men and a few women, shoulders hunched against the cold, gathered around the fire.

All of them were there to hire out for the day to area farmers, who were harvesting tomatoes, cucumbers and oranges.

The thermometer hovered at 41 degrees, and an observer who had joined the group asked one of the men why they had to be out so early.

"It's a fur piece to most of the fields," he replied.

At 5:30 the grocery opened, and many of the increasing crowd of workers went in to buy food for their lunches.

By this time another bus had arrived, and Roosevelt (Rosey) Jones said that it was his bus.

"What kind of work are you doing?" he was asked.

"Picking oranges," he answered.

"What about these high wages the growers say are being paid for piece work?"

"I made $18.76 yesterday [Wednesday] picking oranges, which is what I like most to do. My son made $39 Monday picking cucumbers."

Daily wages of from $10.50 to $12 were being offered by the crew leaders seeking to fill the buses seating 35-40.

Two blocks away near a sort of snack bar where there was a brisk business in paper cups of coffee, another crowd was gathered. There was only one big bus there, but there were scores of station wagons and small-type buses seating 9 to 10. Some of the smaller farmers were seeking anywhere from two or three workers up to 10 and 15.

The real action was in front of Fred's Supermarket, just off Main Street at Second.

Here there were 67 of the big buses and a goodly number of smaller ones and station wagons. Printed on the concrete bumper at each parking slot on the block-wide lot was the warning, "Reserved for bus 5-7 a.m."

Hundreds of workers stood outside in groups or were inside the big new modern supermarket buying food for lunch or cups of coffee being dispensed up front from a large restaurant-type coffee urn.

The workers were men and women of several races, white, Negro, Spanish - American, Puerto Rican and others. As in the other two gathering places, there weren't enough workers to fill the growers' needs.

By 6:45 the lot was empty except for a few station wagons whose drivers were still waiting for any late stragglers. One group of five non-whites was joking and laughing among themselves.

One of them replied, "Naw, I'm not working. It's too cold. I'm going back to bed."

"He means he's going to bed with a bottle of wine," laughed one of his companions, and the whole group joined in the laughter.

Inside the store the owner, Fred H. Edenfield, said it was much the same every morning with the growers never able to get all the workers they needed.

Along with virtually everybody in the small unincorporated community, he was incensed at a widely published copyrighted story distributed for release on February 17 by the New York Times News Service, under the by-line of Homer Bigart, one of the *Times*' top reporters.

The New York Times described this pond at a camp near Immokalee as "choked with bottles and trash." But *bass, perch and catfish abound in* the area.

It told of people it said were starving for lack of work and of labor camps which were "universally mean and squalid." It said the Collier County commissioners had refused to accept any of the federal surplus food offered by the federal government to alleviate the hunger.

Bigart quoted a woman living in a trailer camp with "two small pallid children," who said, "I was lucky enough to get three days' work this week." She added that she had been averaging two and one-half days of work a week, earning $25.

Yet a two-day investigation of Bigart's charges failed to uncover any lack of employment or the widespread hunger.

Numerous officials and other authorities, including growers and a farmer-labor recruiter, Mariano Vasquez, at the Farm Labor Bureau of the Florida Industrial Commission insisted there was "work for anybody that wanted to work" and enough of those to fill the demand. An early morning visit to the three hiring stations confirmed the availability of employment.

Dr. C. F. Bradley, director of health in the Immokalee office of the Collier County Health Department, said he had found no malnutrition anywhere in the area nor had he received any reports of it.

"Undoubtedly there probably is some mal-nourishment," he added, due to lack of proper diets, but that is common in all classes up to and including the affluent.

Edward King, senior sanitarian, Hubert Hill, sanitarian, and Bennie Jones, acting supervisor of the department's Environmental Health Division, who make continuing inspections of the labor camps, also reported that they knew of no hunger problems in the camps or elsewhere.

Jones, who is constantly in the field, said he was no doctor, "but I can recognize malnutrition when I see it, and in all my visits to the camp nobody has ever complained of any hunger problem."

King pointed out that at the Pinecrest Elementary School, where the student body is composed primarily of children of migrant parents, the children are served a hot breakfast and hot lunch.

Later it was learned that the hot breakfast and lunch also were served the children at Lake Tafford Elementary School. It also has a large number of children of migrant workers who leave home for work too early to prepare breakfast for their children.

The principal at Pinecrest said she knew of no cases of hunger and that the school's food program was federally financed with matching county funds.

County Commissioner Ewell F. Moore denied the statement of two men of the South Florida Migrant Legal Service that they had been trying for a year to get federal food sent into Collier County.

"We had it for several years but turned it down this year," he said. "Lee McCubin, of the Jacksonville office of the federal agency handling surplus food, told the commission it would have to build a warehouse to store the food.

"We were willing to do that, but then he told us we would have to set up an office to handle the administration end of the program and that it would cost $40,000 to $50,000 a year to staff it.

"We declined that with thanks, since we have never been called on to provide $1,000 or $2,000 a year outside our welfare program for any poor who might temporarily be unable to work."

Immokalee is one of the great vegetable growing areas in Florida as well as in the nation.

Its principal crops are tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and watermelons, but it also raises canteloupes, squash, potatoes, sweet corn, beans, cabbages and egg plant.

The watermelons raised on thousands of acres are the first to ripen with growers able to ship some as early as the middle of December. The big crops of the fruit are marketed in April and May.

Growers and other employment authorities agreed there was work here seven to eight months of the year and a good bit of year-round work for which there never is enough labor.

It was pointed out that "agriculture worker" would be more descriptive of

Continued on page 13

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Special Report on Student Demonstrations

Violence continues, but signs of campus crack-downs appear

Where the Outbursts Have Been Most Severe

If it is still true that, come spring, a young man's fancies turn to love, an awful lot of college administration officials are now busily counting the days to March 31. For their winter has been filled with hate, the vicious hatred of a minority of students at a score of U.S. colleges and universities directed toward the administrations and their fellow students—in short, hatred for anybody and anything that stood between these minority radicals and their various "non-negotiable demands." These demands, of course, are designed to restructure their immediate world to suit them, suit them politically and socially—or else.

Or else they will tear that world, as it now exists, down to the ground. And this has been precisely the intent of nihilistic student demonstrators at a number of campuses. At other schools the demonstrations have been more orderly, less disruptive and nonviolent. In each instance, however, the confrontation between students and administration has been sharply drawn, and decisions made by both groups will have an effect, as yet undetermined, for a long time to come.

Police almost seem to outnumber students on many college campuses throughout the country.

Beginning back in December, a tidal wave of student demonstrations has rolled across the country, with college after college awash in the eddy of conflict. In no particular order, the following is a representative sample of the most severe conflicts:

• California's **San Francisco State College** has been hit the longest and hardest during the current wave of student unrest, with demonstrations beginning early last November. The original controversy was over demands by Negro students for a black studies program, with student control over admissions and hiring of faculty members. Violent demonstrations growing out of this dispute, with far more white than black students involved, forced college President S.I. Hayakawa to call police to the campus and to cancel some classes. The students' action was complicated when a radical minority of the faculty—200 out of a total of 1,100—went on strike last December, closing down classes and threatening teachers who did not participate in the strike. The multiple issues involved have yet to be resolved, but the campus has been relatively quiet lately.

• The issues in dispute at the **University of California campus at Berkeley**, where the "Free Speech Movement" in late 1964 started the modern trend of demonstrations, will be less easy to resolve, primarily because they are so sketchy. "We want a Third World College, and we want it now. If necessary, we'll destroy the entire university. If necessary, we'll destroy the entire government," said one student protest leader in a moment of heady excitement. Students in the Third World Liberation Front, largely Negroes and Orientals, want a college all their very own. Meanwhile, Gov. Ronald Reagan appears to have finally won a majority of the state's Board of Regents to his side in putting down the campus disorders by ordering the suspension of all students who violate university regulations.

• The student-faculty - administration clash at the **University of Wisconsin** has momentarily cooled after the entire 1,300-member faculty voted down several of the 13 "non-negotiable" demands presented by black students but, at the same time, promised to act quickly on the key demand, an expanded black studies program. Before this action, Negro and white radicals had led a six-day class boycott that quickly turned into student-vs.-student violence and required the presence of local police and the Wisconsin National Guard on campus. Faculty members, however, refused to be cowed by the disruptions of a minority group of students and backed the administration's "refusal to surrender to mob pressure and lawless force."

• The only casualty, remarkably, associated with the wave of student violence was the death from heart attack of Dr. Courtney Smith, president of **Swarthmore College.** Smith had been negotiating with a band of 40 black students who had locked themselves into the admissions building to dramatize their demands; following Dr. Smith's seizure, the students quietly left the building.

• A student sit-in at the **University of Chicago** was ended when the administration began wholesale suspension of demonstrators and when the original object of the protest was removed. The 16-day occupation of the school's administration building began as a dispute over the firing of a radical sociology professor, who shortly later said she had no desire to return to the university. When student demonstrators—who never numbered over 125—then made further demands, the administration refused to negotiate and also showed no desire to call police to evict the students; instead, it suspended a total of 80 of the radicals. The occupying students, concluding their effort had failed, voted to abandon the cause and go back to studying.

• The demands made by black students at **Duke University** (see box at left) were typical of those being presented as "non-negotiable" at countless other schools. However, at the prestigious Durham institution, the first Southern university to be hard-hit by campus violence, they were negotiated. After a tense few nights of police-student, as well as non-student, confrontation, administration officials and black leaders arranged a settlement to establish African-American study courses and a more active role in this program for Negro students. Demands for amnesty for demonstrators, a separate black studies department and a quota of Negro students were not granted.

• Students at Washington's **Howard Law School**, one of the best all-Negro institutions in the nation, staged a lock-in at the school until a court injunction ordered them out; a class boycott continued, however, with the students demanding a greater voice in law school operations. Earlier, activists in the Howard Medical School effected a similar boycott, resulting in negotiations toward a more significant role for students.

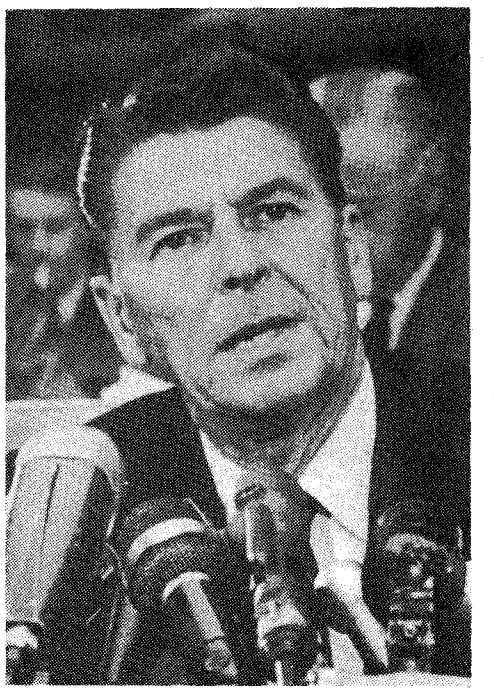
• At liberal **Brandeis University** an 11-day boycott by black students, accomplished by a take-over of an administration building, resulted in a pledge to establish an Afro-American Studies Department. Disgruntled students are now threatening another boycott because they were not given control over naming a director for the department.

• Radical faculty members and students at California **San Jose State College** had attempted to promote turmoil to match that at neighboring Berkeley and San Francisco State; the faculty voted a "sympathy strike" and students staged demonstrations, but neither action attracted much attention. The administration reacted by cancelling classes given by striking teachers and the faculty quickly voted by a 3-to-1 margin to end their walkout.

• Some 300 **University of Pennsylvania** students, led by the New Leftist Students for a Democratic Society, staged a sit-in outside the office of school President Dr. Gaylord Harnwell; when presented with a list of "demands," Harnwell replied that he had already commented on them in a letter the previous month. After the university made no attempt to have the demonstrators removed after six days, they decided to give up and go home.

• Last week 40 Negro students at New Jersey's **Rutgers University**—less than one-third of the total black student enrollment—took over a campus building and threatened to destroy school equipment if police intervened. They demanded an increased enrollment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and maintained they had enough food to "sit-in" for two weeks.

Round-up on campus protests continues on following three pages.



California's Gov. Ronald Reagan has garnered much public support for his strong stand against the insurgents at the various California colleges.

What Duke Students Demanded

The following is the list of demands that were made by the protesting black students at Duke University:

1. We want the establishment of a fully accredited department of Afro-American studies.
2. We want the right to establish a black dormitory on campus.
3. Since Duke claims to be representative of the Southeast, and since the percentage of blacks in the area is 29 per cent, we want the black student population to reach that figure by the fall of 1973.
4. We want the reinstatement of black students who because of the stifling social and educational environment at Duke were unable to achieve the required academic standing and were forced to leave the university.
5. We want financial reassurance for black students. Decreased scholarships threaten to limit the number of students returning in the fall.
6. We want a black adviser selected only by direct consultation with black students.
7. We want black students' fees which are presently paid to the student union to be earmarked for a black student union.
8. We want academic achievement in high school to be the criterion for black students for admission to this university. We believe the criteria for entering black students are oriented toward white middle-class students, and therefore are inadequate for determining academic potential.
9. We want the non-academic employes to have the power to determine the basis for their working conditions, rights and other employment matters.
10. We want an immediate end to tokenism of black representation in university power structures.
11. We want an immediate end to police harassment of black students and demand protection of all black students at Duke.
12. We demand the end of grading for black students.
13. We demand total amnesty for all black students involved.

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Nixon Applauds Father Hesburgh's Strong Stand

President Nixon has quietly but firmly spoken out against the wave of student demonstrations that have disrupted dozens of U.S. colleges and universities. In a letter last week to the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, the president of Notre Dame University, Nixon praised the official's tough stand against student violence and urged all college administrators to uphold "the rule of reason" on their campuses.

There was considerable dispute between liberals and conservatives within the Nixon Administration over what the President's stand on campus disorders should consist of, or whether or not he should even take a stand.

The governing of an individual college or university is admittedly not a federal government concern, but the scope of the recent student disorders has made this "movement" a national issue. In his letter to Rev. Hesburgh, President Nixon is not telling any administrator how to run his campus, but the President—who believes strongly in the persuasive powers of his office—is placing his Administration firmly on the side of "reason," against destructive violence and for the type of rational student-official dialogue urged by Father Hesburgh.

Father Hesburgh's position, declared in a letter to faculty members, students and their parents, has attracted widespread attention since it was made February 17. Coincidentally, Hesburgh had visited Nixon, his longtime friend, at the White House three days before the Notre Dame president made his declaration. The Administration has refused comment on whether or not the two discussed Hesburgh's statement or Nixon's response, or both.

The crux of Father Hesburgh's nonsense policy is contained in these passages:

"Anyone or any group that substitutes force for rational persuasion —be it violent or nonviolent—will be given 15 minutes of meditation to cease and desist.

"They will be told that they are, by their actions, going counter to the overwhelming conviction of this [university] community as to what is proper here. If they do not within that time period cease and desist, they will be asked for their [student] identity cards.

"Those who produce these will be suspended from this community as not understanding what this community is. Those who do not have or will not produce identity cards will be assumed not to be members of the community and will be charged with trespassing and disturbing the peace on private property and treated accordingly by the law. . . .

"After notification of suspension, or trespass in the case of non-community members, if there is not then within five minutes a movement to cease and desist, students will be notified of expulsion from this community, and the law will deal with them as non-students."

That Father Hesburgh had the support of his university, his "community," was made obvious a few days later. On February 25 the Notre Dame campus radio station announced, after taking a thorough week-long survey, that fully 75 per cent of the student body backed its president's get-tough policy.

Hesburgh received impressive support from off campus, in addition to President Nixon. "The Notre Dame policy is tough, no question about it," editorialized the usually liberal Washington *Post*. "But it is time to get tough. . . . It may be that a university which adopts a tough policy will find itself with fewer students but, if it does, they will be students who want to learn as well as reform."

(The *Post*'s prediction may be in error. Two weeks ago admissions officials at Columbia University, which obviously did not "get tough" during student riots there last spring, announced that applications for admission to next fall's freshman class were down 21 per cent over previous years.)

Furthermore, Notre Dame spokesmen said that within 48 hours after the Hesburgh statement was made public the university received 269 telegrams and letters from across the nation commenting on the "15-minutes-and-out" policy. Only two of these, said officials, were "critical or negative."

Denouncing the "small, irresponsible minority" which has "grossly abused" the rights of the majority of students on campuses inflicted with disorders, President Nixon wrote Father Hesburgh:

"I share your concern over the recent disorders that have paralyzed campus after campus across our country in recent weeks and I want to applaud the forthright stand you have taken.

"If the integrity of our universities is to be preserved, then certain principles must be re-established and certain basic rules enforced. Intimidation and threats remain outlaw weapons in a free society.

"A fundamental governing principle of any great university is that the rule of reason and not the rule of force prevails. Whoever rejects that principle forfeits his right to be a member of the academic community.

"The university administrator who fails to uphold that principle jeopardizes one of the central pillars of his own institution and weakens the very foundation of American education."

At the same time the President's letter was released, the White House revealed Nixon had directed Vice President Agnew to discuss with the nation's governors what might be done "to cope with the growing lawlessness and violence on our campuses." Agnew, who cracked down on student demonstrators himself when governor of Maryland, was due to meet with the states' governors late last week.

Whether sparked by Hesburgh's eloquent statement and Nixon's response, or else simply fed-up with student nihilism, several other measures have been taken on the state and local level in the past two weeks to crack down on campus demonstrations. Among these:

• The University of California Board of Regents, led by Gov. Ronald Reagan, passed by an 18-to-3 vote a new ruling that calls for suspension of students violating campus regulations and also prohibits the use of state campus facilities for the purpose of political organizing; among the schools under the regents' control are the hard-hit Berkeley and San Francisco State campuses.

Continued on next page

The Time for Compromise Has Passed

Without order and discipline, there is no education

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

This much, at least, can be said of the disorders that plague our college campuses: The time for temporizing with young Fascists has passed. The time for mounting a counter-offensive is at hand.

Too many months already have been wasted in trying to reason with unreason. Nothing more can be gained by excesses of "understanding" and of "tolerance." The line is clear—everyone comprehends it—between peaceable protest and lawless anarchy. Not one more word needs to be said on that point.

Consider the incredible situation that has developed from attempts at appeasement: Mere handfuls of militant students, backed by some unhinged professors, have been permitted absolutely to disrupt the education of thousands of law-abiding students whose rights have been wholly ignored. These militants have seized buildings, destroyed public and private property, and committed repeated acts of criminal violence.

The militants do not lack for leadership. At most campuses the revolutionaries are led by SDS—Students for a Democratic Society. What a travesty upon semantics is here! A "democratic" society is the last ambition of these totalitarian gangs. They cannot be distinguished from the booted student Nazis of Adolf Hitler's day.

The problem lies rather in the absence of leadership among the law-abiding students, professors, administrators, alumni and public officials. What in the world is wrong with them? Are they gutless? Afraid? Apathetic? It is absurd to suppose that the 99 per cent of the students who want a peaceful education are incapable of dealing with the 1 per cent whose purpose is deliberate disruption.

But it ought not to be the responsibility of the non-violent students to protect their rights with fists and clubs. Such protection is the duty—the primary duty—of the presidents, trustees, and the established agencies of law enforcement.

When do they stop playing pat-a-cake? It ought not to be a matter of great difficulty to obtain TV tapes and motion picture film of the terrorist groups. Such evidence, one assumes, would establish actions and identities beyond a reasonable doubt.

If the violent demonstrators turn out to be students, the course ought to be clear: Expel them. If they are non-students, the course is equally clear: Arrest them; take them to court; prosecute to the limit of the law. This same clear-headed policy should be applied to those professors who aid and abet the violence: Fire them. Fire them out of hand, and turn a deaf ear to blubberings of "tenure" and "academic freedom."

Timid voices may be heard to say that such an approach would "destroy a university." Nonsense! It is only in this fashion that a true academic community may be preserved. Let the motto be carved in stone: The essence of freedom is order. Discipline is the foundation of learning. Without order, without discipline, the educative process falls to the level of children's games.

A number of university administrators understand these elementary truths. At Notre Dame, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh has issued a notice that rings of his determination to act decisively against violent disturbance. Any student or professor who seizes a building at Notre Dame will be given 15 minutes "of meditation to cease and desist." Those who pursue their criminal course will then be suspended, expelled, or arrested. Thereafter, "the law will deal with them."

This is the only approach to be taken now. There is, of course, a companion effort that has to be exerted also—to anticipate trouble, to remedy valid grievances, to maintain clear channels for the effective handling of requests and complaints. It is merely common sense to pursue policies of fire prevention. But the greater need at the moment is simply for the restoration of order; and this cannot be accomplished by "negotiating" with young extortionists who seek to impose their storm-trooper will upon our institutions of learning.

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This was the scene at Stanford University as YAF members and Young Republicans counter-demonstrated against SDS radicals on campus. With back to camera in foreground is Harvey Hukari, Stanford YAF activist and outspoken conservative debater and journalist.

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• In Pennsylvania, the state legislature passed a measure imposing fines and jail sentences on students convicted of disruptive activities. Also, the largest state-supported school, Penn State University (last-minute winner of this year's Orange Bowl football game), outlined a policy similar to that of Father Hesburgh's at Notre Dame, threatening to expel unruly students.

• Anti-demonstration students at Michigan State University circulated a petition deploring violence and disruptive student demonstrations; after only a few days the petition had over 7,000 signatures, out of a total student enrollment of 40,000. "By showing that a majority of students are against violence and disruptive behavior, we hope to avert such action in the future," said a student leader of the petition drive.

• Prominent liberal syndicated columnists are beginning to swing to the get-tough Nixon-Hesburgh position on campus violence. "My conclusions from having visited many campuses," pronounced Drew Pearson, "is that it is time for university authorities to realize that they must provide education for the majority, not submit to disruption by the minority." And the father-son columning combo of Roscoe and Geoffrey Drummond called on concerned adults to assist moderate students in their effort to prevent a violent minority from disrupting campus life.

"Student apathy against vandalism and violence is dropping away," wrote the Drummonds. "Resistance is growing and the need for it is growing, because the violence-prone are not going to give up without some desperate spasms of force. . . . There is need for a United Students Alliance to give leadership and help to the moderate students across the country. If adults want to help and do something special to close the generation gap, they couldn't do better than [support such an alliance]. . . .

"Newspapers, television and radio stations in every community that has a college ought to be searching out the moderate student movement to give it moral and visible backing. An appropriate Senate committee could very usefully hold hearings to give exposure to the good work the student moderates are doing and how they can do it better. That could help."

It is time, these various commentators appear to be saying, that U.S. citizens realize that this is not exclusively a matter for university or official concern. It is time, they say, for all Americans to become involved and support those students, clearly in the majority, who are combatting the disruptive minority.

And the rallying cry of those moderate adults and students could well be the closing paragraph in Father Hesburgh's February 17 letter:

"We cannot allow a small minority to impose their will on the majority who have spoken regarding the university's style of life; we cannot allow a few to substitute force of any kind for persuasion to accept their personal idea of what is right or proper. We only insist on the rights of all, minority and majority; the climate of civility and rationality, and a preponderate moral abhorrence of violence or inhuman forms of persuasion that violate our style of life and the nature of the university."

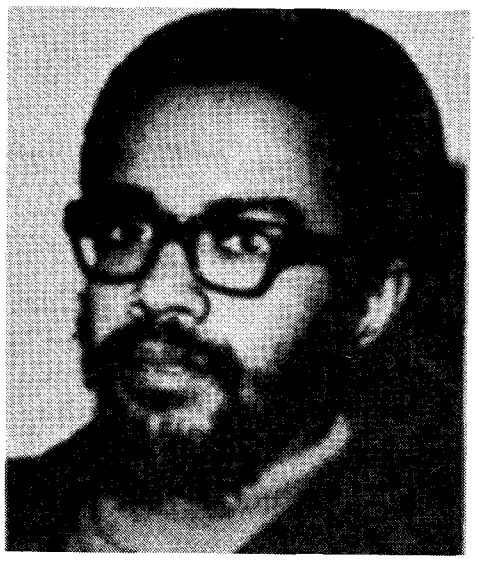
Wayne State Militants Seize Campus Newspaper

By HENRY P. ZUIDEMA

Unlike several other big-city universities that have been hit by student insurrectionists, Wayne State University, in Detroit, has not been harassed by rioting and the seizure of buildings by campus militants and revolutionaries.

Most of Wayne's 30,000 full and part-time students support themselves by outside work, live at home in a three-county area, and have little time or inclination between classes to join the "on with the Revolution" movement of the New Left.

The university's militants, on the other hand, have been given no cause for hell-raising. They have had it all their way.



John Watson, 26-year-old editor of the "South End," appears more interested in "the revolution" than in running a legitimate college paper. He is a self-professed Marxist who is sympathetic to the Red Chinese.

They simply took over the university's newspaper, the "Collegian," and transformed it into an organ dedicated to revolution, frequently spiced with toilet-wall phraseology. It is called the "South End," with reference to its offices at one end of the campus, and it is kept going by a $30,000 annual subsidy in public funds, handed out by the university.

Black Panther emblems—two crouching panthers—are carried at the top of page 1. The slogan of the paper until a few weeks ago was "The Year of the Heroic Guerrilla," the cry of the Communist press in Cuba and also that of the New Left publications in the U.S., honoring Che Guevara. The new slogan of the Wayne State paper is "One Class-Conscious Worker is Worth 100 Students."

The prevailing line of the "South End" is that police are "pigs," and newly appointed Police Commissioner Johannes Spreen (Columnist James J. Kilpatrick on a recent Detroit visit said "Spreen appears to be doing a superlative job") is referred to in the campus paper as "Chief Pig."

Recitals of "police brutality" vary widely from the findings of the courts and the county prosecutor's office.

An announcement that the Michigan National Guard had acquired new riot-control equipment brought this comment from "South End's" managing editor, Mike Hamlin:

"We are making plans ourselves, and they don't include playing Indian or Jew. We clearly recognize that at this juncture in history, it's time for the hunter to become the game."

Resigning "in disgust," the campus paper's long-time faculty adviser, Frank P. Gill, has retreated to the calmer quarters of the journalism department. A former Detroit *Free Press* reporter is his successor.

Gill said the "South End" operation was "not a newspaper, but paranoid, racist, pamphleteering." The head of the journalism department, W. Sprague Holden, said he would like to see the paper lose its official status and the establishment of a real student paper that covers campus affairs. Dr. Paul Cameron, of the psychology department, a student of Negro attitudes in Detroit, said the paper preached "black nihilism; that our world is worthless."

A group of students called on President William Rea Keast, who came to Wayne State a few years ago from a vice president's desk at Cornell, where he also taught English literature, and protested against the preoccupation of "South End" with international revolution.

A week ago eight clergymen addressed a protest letter to the *Free Press*. They included the Rev. Hubert Locke, a Negro, and the Rev. James Lyons, both of the religious affairs office on the campus, and six chaplains at Wayne representing Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and Catholic faiths. They accused the campus paper of "manifest acts of racism, in this case anti-semitism and bigotry," and cited a series of "South

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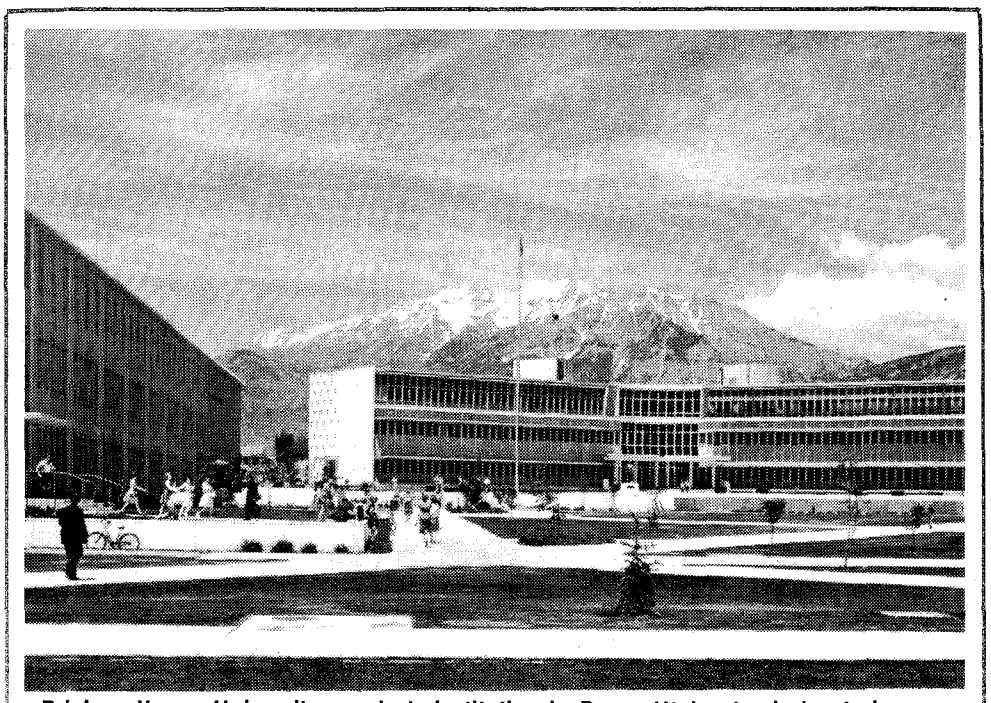

Brigham Young University, a private institution in Provo, Utah, stands in stark contrast to the violence-studded colleges whose administrators have kowtowed to the SDS and other radical types.

One Campus Without Protests

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

Things are jumping on a lot of campuses these days, and one such campus is that of Brigham Young University out in Provo, Utah.

The academic process is roaring in high gear. The library teems with students. Twenty-one thousand young people hurry between classes. The field house is packed for basketball. And the able curator of the paleontological museum has hired a helicopter to fly him to a nearby mountain peak so that he may test out a tent of his invention which he intends to use in Antarctica. . . . College theatricals are busy and the television laboratory is stuffed with skit writers and hopeful performers.

There are, incidentally, no pickets at the gate. The president's office is occupied by the president, not an ad hoc committee. There are no unwashed characters presenting ultimata and irreducible demands. And this is not accidental. It is by design.

Last summer BYU President Ernest L. Wilkinson sent a letter to the parents of all prospective students explaining that BYU is a very biased institution—biased in favor of good conduct, fair play and hard work. He pointed out rather bluntly that nobody *had* to go to BYU and that people with other aims and standards wouldn't be happy during the very short period they would spend in its environment.

"We feel," he wrote, "that to indulge irresponsible student conduct is to abdicate our role as educators, and we intend to be more exacting than ever to assure the maintenance of law and order and the development of Christian ladies and gentlemen on our campus."

Then last September 26 President Wilkinson made a speech to the student body.

"The refusal of past and present students of BYU to yield to mob psychology and your pride in the appearance of yourselves and this campus are qualities for which we salute you. You are here to build, not destroy, this university."

He asked that all who agreed with these sentiments please stand. Apparently everybody did. Then he asked for all who had contrary notions to rise. Nobody did.

Nevertheless, a few weeks later six students who said they represented the Students for a Democratic Society appeared at Wilkinson's office and asked for official recognition.

"The protestations of the SDS that it favors democratic methods," he told them, "stand in sharp contrast to repeated demonstrations where it tries to impose its will on the majority by riot, sabotage and disruption. There's nothing in my contract that says I have to be stupid. Permission refused."

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End'' articles which they said reflected unfairly on Israel in the conflict with the Arab states.

The campus newspaper and the Young Socialist Alliance also aponsored a demonstration here against the Israeli ambassador to the U.S.

The editor-in-chief of the ''South End,'' John Watson, a bearded 26-year-old pre-law student, however, is unperturbed. Watson, who calls himself ''a revolutionary—a Marxist-Leninist sympathetic to the Chinese Communist party,'' saw the former, traditional campus paper, the ''Collegian,'' as a rare find. He had been editor of the ''Inner City Voice,'' which has had hard times. (It recently ran an appeal for contributions of typewriters and other supplies.)

A campus paper, by contrast, could flourish as an organ of revolution, with its readership assured, the ''South End'' being circulated free, and with facilities financed by the university. Staff writers are on the university payroll and Watson gets $2,400. He hopes that eventually advertising revenue will be retained by the paper, instead of going to the university as of now.

Last May Watson was placed in charge of the student paper by an 8-to-2 vote of the student publications committee of the Student Faculty Council, over the objections of Dean of Students Duncan Sells, who questioned Watson's eligibility on academic grounds. Watson said at the time that his academic records were missing from the student files.

(Only 2,100 of Wayne State's more than 30,000 students voted in the last selection of student representatives on the council.)

William Leach, a writer for the ''Inner City Voice,'' and a Black Panther member, is on the staff of the ''South End.'' A student, Dena Clamage, who recently wrote a series of articles for ''South End'' on her travels in Cuba, the ''workers' paradise,'' is also a writer for the ''Fifth Estate,'' a Detroit underground paper.

Another ''South End'' staff member, Luke Tripp, was coordinator of campaign activities for Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther candidate for President, and conducted the campaign from the offices of the newspaper.

An article on the recent monetary crisis in Europe, written for *Granma*, the official publication of Cuba's Communist party, appeared in full in the ''South End'' without explicit explanation of its source.

The underground ''Fifth Estate'' hailed the editorship of Watson with a headline, ''Black Power at South End,'' and commented that ''the good old 'Collegian' was never like this.''

Dean of Students Sells agrees, and commented: ''The black student is in control of something for the first time at Wayne. You can't expect black students, who are relatively unsophisticated, to handle the job with the responsibility that the Establishment might expect.''

But Harry Clark, Watson's assistant, said that the staff is ''not a group of ignorant black children, playing with an interesting toy; i.e., a newspaper.'' ''We [blacks]'' Watson added, ''are not interested in the 'honor' of running a paper. The only validity we can give for being down here running around with college students is aiding the revolution.''

Clark said that eight of 14 ''editors'' on the ''South End'' are white. About 10 per cent of Wayne State's students are Negroes.

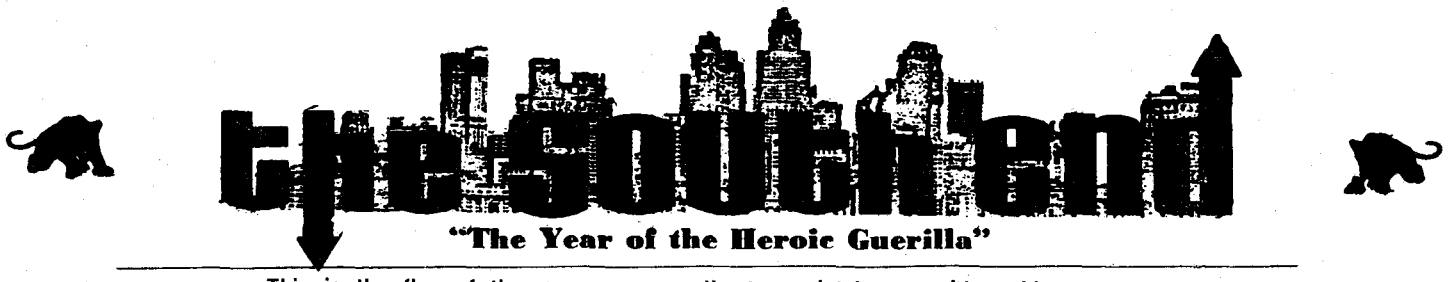
The ''Fifth Estate,'' ideological companion of the campus paper, ran a full page of ''instructions'' in its February 6 issue, which included ''kill a pig a day,'' how to make bombs with dry cells and nitroglycerine and set off with a clock, how to get away with police squad cars, and how to make a quick escape into Canada.

In Recorder's Court last week Judge Thomas Poindexter held for trial 10 defendants charged with conspiracy to place home-made bombs at Detroit police precinct stations, the CIA recruiting station and the Institute of Technology at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, two draft boards and a school administration building. Some of the bombs exploded, causing property damage.

The oldest of those held for trial was Dave Valler, a former Wayne State student, who is 25. The others were 18 and 19-year-olds and two are described as students. Nine others were arrested and are listed as state's witnesses. The arrests followed a series of raids on hippie hangouts near the campus.

At Mackenzie Hall, the administration and student activities building housing President Keast and his staff, facilities have been assigned to the Young Socialist Alliance for a course on Marxism. ''Marxist theory,'' the course announcement read, ''applies not only to the destruction of the existing putrid society but also to the development of a new one to end the exploitation of man forever.'' The instructor is Ron Jameson, a bearded member of the YSA who visited the Soviet Union as a student in 1966-67.

At one of the first sessions of a class of 25 Wayne students, Jameson cautioned them not to discount the power of the workers in carrying out a revolution. The high literacy of American workers, he said, as compared with the illiterate workers that had to be organized in the Russian Revolution, ought to make the task of eliminating capitalism in the U.S. easier for the Socialist movement. Jameson said that student revolts, as at San Francisco State, ''may not have achieved much, but when you tie up the Ford factories, that's *something*!''



This is the flag of the campus paper; the two splotches on either side are black panthers. The slogan of the paper has been changed to, ''One Class-Conscious Worker Is Worth 100 students.''

Student Rebels Set to Disrupt Nation's Big Industrial Plants

By VICTOR RIESEL

Youth power apparently is finding the world of the campus too confining. The youthful lions of the SDS, the Black Panthers, and an assorted alliance of self-styled revolutionists are moving their direct action over into the less esoteric world of work—onto the picket lines, into the giant plants of the industrial belts, and even into big union headquarters.

From Long Beach and Los Angeles, Calif., to the ''rag jungle'' of New York's skyscraper garment area, extremists have taken time out from upending their university grounds to stir upheavals on picket lines. And where they've found no picket lines, they've invented them.

Shots have been fired. Police have been attacked. Blazes have been started in Detroit auto factories. At least one Chrysler plant labor relations representative has been stabbed.

In January, SDS activists from local campuses fanned Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers picket lines. Plant personnel were hit. Fuel trucks were shot at, cops were jumped. The SDS slogan, obviously worked up from pads belonging to the Maoist Progressive Labor faction, said, in effect, the hell with the picket lines captains, we are starting a student alliance with the working class.

Not all SDS is united on this activist working-class ideological coalition. But there are enough extremists to whip up and man the new movement within the movement.

In the Detroit area, which I just toured, the student support springs mainly from Wayne State University. There the militants are really up tight and turned on. Their publication, the ''South End,'' recently was characterized by the university president as ''disturbingly reminiscent of Hitler Germany.'' Some of the extremists talk of the truth and accurate reporting as fairy tale stuff of the Establishment.

Their thing is the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, a coalition of three caucuses, the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM), the Ford Revolutionary Union Movement (FRUM), and the Eldon Revolutionary Union Movement (ELRUM). The latter concentrates on a Chrysler gear and axle plant on Eldon Avenue, but the boys don't use the acronym because it would spell CRUM—which is what some 95 per cent of the industry's black workers believe it to be.

The RUMs lope out in small packs which string pickets around the gates of the big plants. The picket lines are thin. But they've been able to disrupt production.

On January 27 work was slowed and even halted on all three shifts. Protecting the line were some Black Panthers. The outcries were the usual extremist demands—only more so. After having been patient for months the Chrysler Corp. fired 25 employes who heeded the ELRUM line, and suspended several score more.

During this period, there's been the invasion of the United Auto Workers Local 961, which has jurisdiction over the plant. Local union leaders, not wishing any disturbance, let the movement people sit in.

Two weeks after the wildcat strike, on February 10, ELRUM's operators picketed Solidarity House, the big union's national headquarters in Detroit. Again, Black Panthers were reported on the picket lines.

Finally they were admitted and conferred with Shelton Tappes, one of the UAW Fair Labor Practices Department staff. Some of the talk was rough and unprintable, even by today's uptight standards.

Actually, there's no dealing with the RUM crowd. It won't have it. Though over 60 per cent of one plant is manned by black workers, RUM asks for more and then curtly demands full managerial control.

One of the city's most respected leaders simply gave up any attempt at mediating the Panther-protected bands' alleged grievances.

''It's futile,'' he told a caller. ''Those young people of DRUM say democracy doesn't work and they'll physically destroy the existing establishment. Obviously that unprogrammed so-called revolutionary action is moving from the colleges into the industrial field.

''We've had fires and stabbings in the plant, where thousands of workers are being trained. We do our best to upgrade, to train foremen and move as swiftly as we can in a modern industry. But nothing helps. It's those university fellows over at Wayne State here—and you'll see it flare around the nation.''

Grimly he suggested that soon SDS will be known as Shut Down the Shops. It could well be. Those chaps always seek new horizons. And who can deny that picketing was their best course at college?

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Detriot, Mich., home of the nation's auto industry, faces disruption from SDSers and others who want to sabotage the major industrial plants.

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Austerity and the U.S. Space Program

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

When the Nixon Administration's space program goes to Congress, it will be given exceedingly careful scrutiny by the so-called "economy bloc" and by members of both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. In addition, legislators who act independently of these two groups will ask for answers to many questions that were asked in the past but never satisfactorily answered.

The feeling on Capitol Hill that the directors of the space program are more interested in spectaculars that make very large headlines has intensified in recent months. With it has grown the belief that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has paid too little attention to the military uses of space, elbowing out the Air Force's considerably smaller and less expensive research and development in this vital field.

The controversy over the temporarily suspended Sentinel system of anti-ballistic missiles will add pertinence to the debate. For NASA has steadfastly and successfully fended off proposals that it employ a substantial chunk of its multi-billion-dollar budget for the creation of a space platform. The Soviets, it is known, have deliberately passed up the chance of racing the United States to the moon in order to devote more of their resources to a space platform program.

Their scientists realize that a space platform may be the answer to the problem of forging an adequate defense against nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missiles. Orbiting platforms, armed with anti-ICBM missiles, could, it has been argued, more successfully intercept attacks than those emplaced on land. And they would ease the fears of those who are now protesting that they do not want an ABM site near their cities.

There are, of course, other uses for space platforms and it is entirely possible that before too long men will be orbiting the earth as they now circumnavigate the globe by sea and air. Study of the earth, of weather, of space could and will be accomplished with greater precision from these stations, manned or unmanned.

Dr. Lee DuBridge, the President's science adviser, hopefully is aware of the military aspects of the space program.

Their military application could add another dimension to the defenses and the striking power of any nation that can afford to launch what will in effect be space fortresses.

NASA's main interest has been the exploration of outer space, and to date it has not even submitted a formal program for a space platform to the White House or the Congress. This has been noted by Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President Nixon's science adviser, who recognizes the importance of this project. His primary interest is scientific, but he cannot be unaware of the military aspects of such a project.

The "economy bloc" in Congress is, of course, interested in saving money. With government expenditures soaring into an economic outer space, and inflation keeping pace with it, something has to give, and there are more than a few on the Hill who think that it is not imperative at this time to spend billions on the exploration of Mars and other planets. This can wait, these critics believe, until the $80-billion-plus Pentagon appropriation, much of it going down the Viet Nam rathole, has been substantially reduced by a cease-fire and the withdrawal of American troops.

If the scientists and the military could give reasonable assurances that ICBMs are susceptible of neutralization from space, the costly and only partially effective "thin" Sentinel system could be scrapped. This would mean a saving of at least $5 billion, and probably considerably more. The space platform could then be developed by NASA and the Air Force with funds now earmarked for post-lunar exploration.

This would not mean that NASA must scrap its present program of deeper and deeper probes into space. A curtailment of funds for this research would slow it down until the federal budget could sustain expansion. The scientists might protest, and they would argue that their work for NASA has brought the United States incalculable benefits in technology and in the knowledge of our environment. A space platform project would not interrupt this flow and might even accelerate it. In any case, this is what is being said by some congressmen. Heaven, they argue, can wait.

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What 'Arrogance of Power'?

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

The revelation by individual members of the shanghaied *Pueblo* crew of the hideous torture to which they were exposed raises an interesting question which has been simmering for some time:

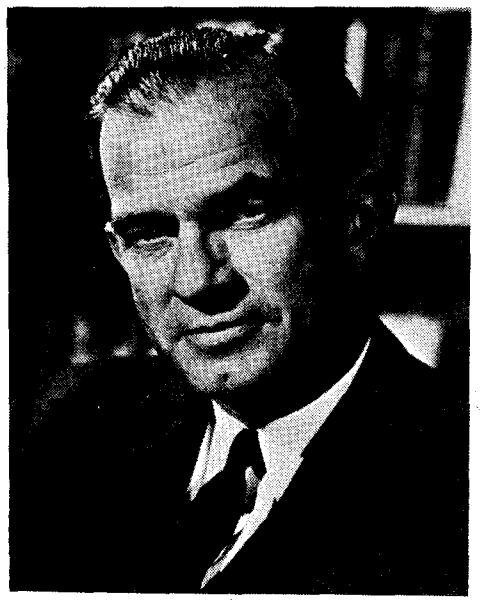
Is the United States suffering from the "arrogance of power" or from the "paralysis of power"?

One group of Americans, led by Sen. Bill Fulbright, concentrating on our war in Viet Nam and our more than 40 military commitments to countries all over the globe, is appalled by what the people of these separate countries want. How then can we accuse Moscow and Peking of aggressive imperialism when we are doing much the same in reverse?

The senator from Arkansas incorporated such views in his book, *The Arrogance of Power*, which, in my view, ought better have been labelled "The Power of Senatorial Arrogance." For in it he seemed deliberately to overlook the fact that never in human history has a leading power like the United States so hesitated to use its power for its own safety.

A few examples:

Had Truman been inspired by the arrogance of power, he would have followed Winston Churchill's advice in 1948 and threatened to A-bomb the Soviet occupants out of anti-Communist East Europe.



Sen. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) overstates the case more than slightly when he whimpers about U.S. "arrogance of power."

He would have broken the Russians' blockade of Berlin not by a harmless airlift but by armored railroad trains and convoys. Having done so, he would then have treated Berlin like the single political unit it was supposed to be.

In 1951 he would have reunited Korea if necessary by bombing Red China into withdrawal of its troops from that country.

Eisenhower in turn would have supported revolting Hungary by dropping a division or two of U.S. airborne troops—regardless of squawks from Moscow. He would not have accepted a unilateral test ban or, at Camp David, have asked an arrogant Mr. K. to call him "friend."

Kennedy would have reconquered Cuba, ridden down the Berlin Wall, and refused to talk disarmament with the Russians until they permitted the reunification of Germany. He would have saved Laos by an ultimatum and South Viet Nam by the threat of overthrowing the Communist government of Ho Chi Minh.

Had LBJ been "arrogant with power," he would have either rescued the *Pueblo* before capture or bombed the hell out of North Korea until it released ship, crew and papers.

Either Johnson or Nixon would have warned uppity Peruvians to keep their hands off American fishing boats more than 12 miles off their coast, or see their entire fishing fleet rounded up and towed away by American warships.

Instead, for what seemed to them good reasons, respect for "world opinion" and the U.N. Charter, the atomic and nuclear stalemate, the need for peace if backward nations are quickly to be developed, all of these Presidents have manifested what other governments consider a "paralysis of power."

In consequence, why some of them—both in Europe and in Asia—are desperately looking for an alternative to American military protection.

Where it will end no one can say.

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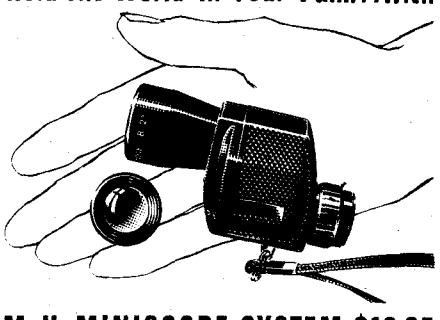

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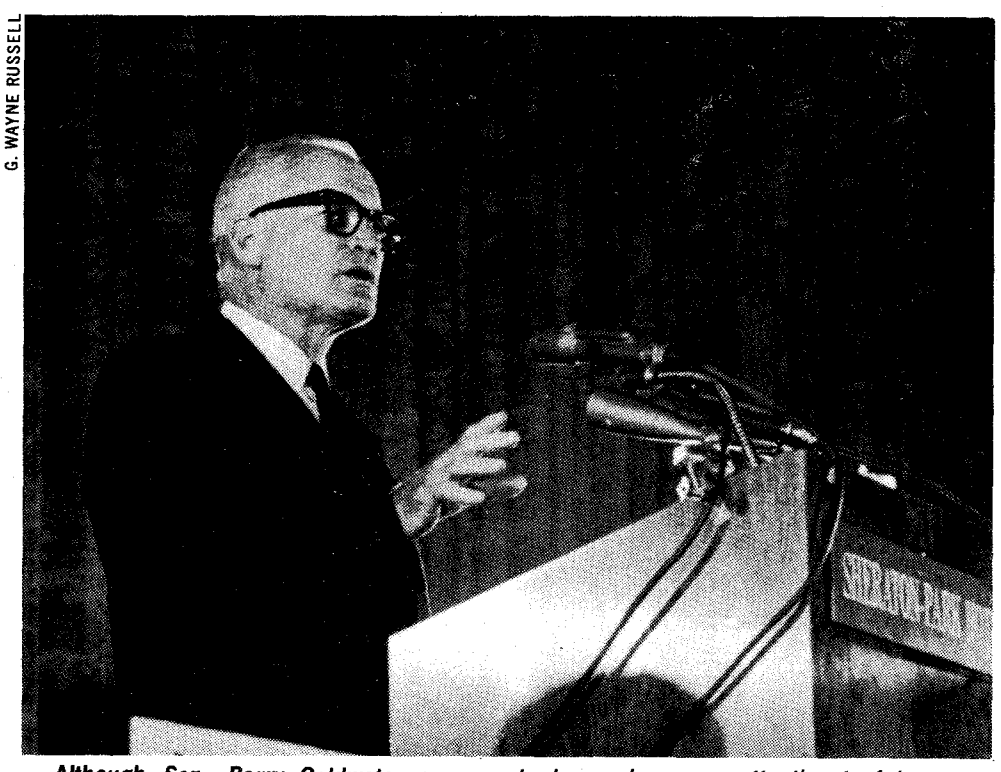


G. WAYNE RUSSELL

Although Sen. Barry Goldwater appears to be paying more attention to Arizona problems than in the past, he is as outspoken as ever on the crucial national issues of the day.

Barry Goldwater: Strong GOP Voice on U.S. Security

By WILLARD EDWARDS

The most diverting tongue-in-cheek statement of the congressional session to date:

A solemn assertion by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) that he intends to concentrate on his state's interests, refraining from any attempt to regain national leadership.

"A cork might as well try to stop popping to the surface as Barry to play a quiet and retiring role," a colleague commented.

One month after his return to the Senate where he served 12 years before his nomination in 1964 as the Republican presidential candidate, Goldwater has resumed the status he formerly enjoyed in the chamber.

He is, as always before, the source of fresh and provocative comments on domestic and international affairs. Given his old seat on the Armed Services Committee by an unusual waiver of the seniority rules, he has again emerged as his party's leading spokesman on national security.

Inevitably, a parlor game popular here in Washington centered on discovering if a "new" Goldwater had succeeded the "old." A prominent liberal suggested that the senator had "mellowed" and was moving to the left, repenting the days when he was a card-carrying conservative.

Goldwater was primarily amused but a little irritated by this suggestion. He is just as devoted to the constitutional principles he set forth in *Conscience of a Conservative*, he says, as when he was running for President.

There is, however, upon study of his words and actions, an indication of more reflection and deliberation than before. His ad lib responses in 1964, tinged with an amazing candor, were open to misinterpretation by the opposition and a largely hostile press. They were partially accountable for his resounding defeat.

There was just a touch of "new" Goldwater in his refusal, for example, to sound off about the *Pueblo* case which must have tempted him to some pungent observations. He decided to wait until all the evidence was in.

He also resisted heavy pressures from the press to talk about the terms which should be negotiated at the Paris meetings. He knows these opinions would be widely publicized. He would not muddy the waters, he told persistent questioners. Let the team in Paris work it out.

Goldwater also refused to join the claque of disgruntled Republican conservatives who are grumbling about some of President Nixon's appointments. He finds them good, on the whole. Give the President time, he suggests, before rushing to criticize him during his first few weeks in office. He hailed Nixon's stripping of patronage from postmaster appointments as the best thing that ever happened to the postal service.

But Nixon's request for prompt ratification of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty found Goldwater in strong disagreement. He will fight it on the Senate floor. His distrust of Russia remains profound. He thinks the nuclear test ban treaty of 1963 was a dangerous mistake and believes approval of another treaty will place an American stamp of approval on Russia's attempt to stamp out human freedom in Czechoslovakia.

Goldwater's observations are still blunt and uninhibited, devoid of the political fuzziness popular with many officeholders. Always much in demand as a speaker, he has, in the brief period since his return, addressed audiences in the far West, Midwest and South and will invade the East in late February.

In quiet ways, his influence is spreading. Nine new Republican senators are grateful to him for organizing a briefing for them by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the military situation. Older colleagues have always had high regard for his qualities.

Like Nixon, Goldwater has rebounded from political defeat with undimmed spirit. He was a reluctant candidate for President and would never try again. But no other leadership role in the Senate or in government is beyond him.

(1969, Chicago *Tribune*-N.Y.*News* Syndicate)

Why Eulogize Mondlane?

From the Richmond *News Leader*

It is an axiom of the contemporary Western world that we tend to love our enemies and to abhor our friends. The history of American policy toward Mao Tse-tung and Fidel Castro bears that axiom out. But Mao took power in 1949, and Fidel in 1959: One would hope that by 1969 American policy would have changed. Alas, that is not the case, as the recent assassination of Dr. Eduardo Mondlane suggests.

Few Americans ever have heard of Dr. Mondlane. He was the leader of Frelimo, an underground guerrilla organization that for the past seven years has been fighting to wrest Mozambique from the Portuguese. The activities of Frelimo caused the death of several thousand inhabitants of Mozambique, and forced the Portuguese government to garrison 50,000 troops in that African colony. Neither Dr. Mondlane nor any other member of Frelimo tried to hide Frelimo's military, financial and political links to the Communists. It is well known that although Frelimo's overt intention may be to gain independence for Mozambique, the covert intention is to turn Mozambique into a Communist beachhead.

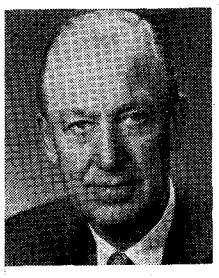
Well, the other day Dr. Mondlane was blown apart by a home-made bomb in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Sadly, no more Dr. Mondlane. But what do you know? The eulogy mills went to work: The State Department, which did not have to say anything, expressed its regret about the assassination, and officially described Dr. Mondlane as a well-respected figure in Africa and the United States. And much of the news media editorially groaned: *Newsweek*, for example, recalled that Robert Kennedy once said Dr. Mondlane was so much in the Kennedy image that "he could be a Kennedy." The news magazine went on to say, "Whoever killed Eduardo Mondlane. . .[has] done a grave disservice to Frelimo—and to the Western world."

To say such things of a man who did his best to bring communism to Mozambique is to talk nonsensical slop. It is as though Mao or Fidel had been killed in the early stages of their onslaughts on free regimes, and the State Department and the American press had called them patriots. But such is the way of the West.

The French have a phrase for it: *Pas d'ennemi a gauche* no enemies to the left. So we shout our hosannas to Eduardo Mondlane when he dies. And there are those among us who praise Ho Chi Minh, who is responsible for killing American men. Yet, when somebody such as Moise Tshombe is kidnapped and locked up for 20 months in an Algerian jail, we forget him because he sinned: He proclaimed his support of all that is good in what we still call the West. That is something Eduardo Mondlane never—ever—did.

□□□

N.Y. MEDICAID PROBE—Authorities in New York state are probing new abuses under the federal-state Medicaid program. In one case under investigation, a group of 10 dentists has been collecting $300,000 a year in Medicaid fees. Complaints of "fraudulent invoices" are reportedly involved.



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Continued from Page 6

N.Y. 'Times' Refuted on Florida Migrant Workers

the great majority of the working force than "migrant worker" because so many of them are year-round residents.

"Of course," said County Agent Don Lander, "there are lots of migrant workers, but many of them are here for six or more months of the year."

Clayton McDonald, a grower who raises peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers and watermelons, agreed and said you can always spot the migrants.

"Comes spring when we need them most, and they pick up and head north. They all seem to get itchy feet. But even now we run short-handed every day."

John Johnson, another leading grower, who specializes in peppers and watermelons, said good workers in the field doing piece work can earn $20 to $40 a day. "And they can make that in six or seven hours, yet I have been short-handed every day, and it has run as high as 100."

It appears that a contributing problem is the fact that the workers demand their wages at the end of each day and too many of them are reluctant to work with money in their pocket.

Lt. Joe M. Hunter, in charge of the sheriff's office in Immokalee, has a staff of nine "outside deputies" with several others manning the phones and radio inside.

"Our biggest problem here are the drunks, particularly among the migrants," he said. "There are few major crimes and no more than the average of felonies."

The lieutenant and his deputies are the only law officers in Immokalee.

A tragic example of the habits of too many of the migrants occurred sometime last Tuesday night.

Sheriff's Deputy Parker Johnson reported Wednesday morning finding the body of a migrant worker burned to death in one of the labor buses. He was identified as Hamilton Wallace. Beside the body were four empty wine bottles, a fifth one partially filled, an unopened can of V-8 vegetable juice and a new packet of cigarettes with two missing.

Johnson said there were four charred dollar bills and a 25-cent piece in Wallace's pockets.

William F. Dow of the South Florida Migrant Legal Office, who said he talked with New York *Times* reporter Bigart

Carpenter James Neuman is part of a crew renovating the vacated labor camp for the migrant workers.

Migrant workers' children play in a vacated school basketball court. At school, they get hot breakfasts and lunches.

at Immokalee, was quoted in Bigart's article as saying, "I've seen hunger in Immokalee as bad as in Latin America."

Reached by telephone in his Fort Myers office, Dow confirmed that statement and added that work was so short in Immokalee this season that many of the migrants had already left the area.

Jesse B. Adams needed 90 men one day last week. He said he was paying $12 a day. He got 17 men.

Cecil Sawyer, a large tomato grower, needed 70 or 80 more men than he could find in Immokalee. He sent two buses into Fort Myers. They returned with 13 more men.

Reached Friday at the Times in New York, Bigart said he had toured Immokalee in the latter part of January under the guidance of Albert Lee, whom he described in his article as "an energetic young Negro who heads the local anti-poverty project, the Community Civic Workers."

Lee couldn't be reached Wednesday or Thursday, though numerous messages were left around town for him by this writer. He has no known office as far as could be learned.

Bigart's report led off with the description of Smith's Camp, some 10 miles out of Immokalee. He described it as being on the edge of a cypress swamp and a home for migrant workers.

"It consists of a dozen or more windowless plywood shacks, all without toilets or running water, all painted a dull green and all facing a dark slough choked with bottles and trash."

He added that there was a single spigot "planted in the ground to provide water for the shacks."

He also said the "20 to 30 migrants who live here say the water is foul smelling and foul tasting."

On Wednesday this reporter verified that the shacks are in fact painted a "dull green." But instead of being windowless there are glass windows. One was broken. There was a water spigot between every other hut.

He also found that R. M. Smith, owner of the camp, had leased the camp last month to Clayton McDonald, who needed it for the workers who harvest his cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and watermelons.

The slough was a typical Florida pond, cluttered with the usual weeds and teeming with bass, perch and catfish, to the delight of McDonald's crew.

Later, back in Immokalee at the health department, chief sanitarian King displayed the department's recent record of the camp.

On December 6 one of the sanitarian's men inspected the camp and pointed out to Smith several infractions of the minimum state board of health standards. Smith then told the sanitarian about the lease and McDonald's agreement to renovate the camp.

The sanitarian took a routine sample of the water, as he said is done at each inspection of a camp, and sent it off to the Miami Regional Laboratory of the state board of health, as is done with all such water samples in the area.

The report came back Dec. 10, and it stated "no bacteria" and "clear with a minus rating of one."

"That means it is good potable water," King explained.

Nobody denies that there is a lot of sub-standard housing in Immokalee without going out into the country to find a "horrible example."

But on a tour of more than a score of labor camps within the town it was found that the average camp housing was in better condition than the average housing in poorer sections of the town occupied by permanent residents.

Capt. Harold Reece, president of the Immokalee Chamber of Commerce and the Immokalee Migrant Committee, denounced the New York *Times* report as "one-sided, distorted and slanted reporting."

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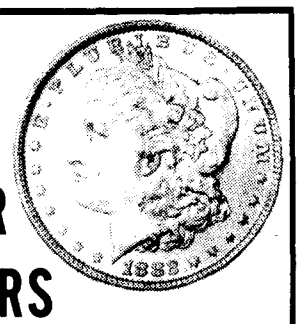

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Tonypandyitis Still Afflicts Us

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The Hong Kong flu wanes, but now we have a veritable epidemic of tonypandyitis that may be even more dangerous. You don't know the term? Well, I use it to describe the distortion of history the Gershwins made famous with "It Ain't Necessarily So."

I came across it by accident. Some years ago I referred to Richard III as the evil monarch who had ordered his nephews slain in order to strengthen his claim on the throne.

Almost immediately I was deluged with letters protesting Richard's innocence, and urged to read *The Daughter of Time*, by Josephine Tey—an English whodunit author then unknown to me—for proof.

Puzzled, I consulted *Britannica*, which backed Shakespeare's findings, and dismissed the dissent as an old wives' tale, akin to the gossip that Hitler still lives somewhere in South America.

But one tricky reader sent me a copy of Miss Tey's book, and I finally read it—and came away fully convinced. Even Perry Mason never did a better job of clearing a client.

In that same volume, the author also took apart the legend of Tonypandy, a town in the south of Wales. The story went that, in 1910, the government sent troops to the town to massacre the striking miners. And the Home Secretary responsible was Winston Churchill—and the tale was used against him in every subsequent election he faced.

The facts, as Miss Tey disclosed them, were far different. There had been rioting and looting during the strike, and the town's chief constable had appealed to the Home Office for troops to restore order, a request which the Home Secretary could not deny.

"But Churchill . . . horrified at the possibility of the troops having to fire on the rioters, instead sent a body of plain Metropolitan Police, armed with nothing but their rolled-up mackintoshes. . . . And the only bloodshed in the whole affair was a bloody nose or two. That is Tonypandy. That is the shooting down by troops Wales will never forget. Someone blowing up a single affair to huge proportions for a political end."

Miss Tey, alas, is gone, but tonypandyitis still carries on. Many of us felt it had crept into the Walker Committee's report on the Chicago riots. And now a weekly asserts that last November the committee made out a check of $243 to Tom Hayden, a hot shot in the Students for a Democratic Society and not precisely an unbiased reporter. If that account is accurate, I thrill to think what Miss Tey would have done with it. She might have found out just what "services" the check was in payment for.

In the last few weeks I've clipped a dozen references to the "dread McCarthy era," a period likened to the Inquisition. No man, it seems, was safe from Joe McCarthy's witch-hunt for Communists, and thousands of innocents, their reputations gone, never found work again. As Bertrand Russell said at the time, in a national TV broadcast witnessed by millions, no one dared speak out against McCarthy at all—though Lord Russell did nothing else for a half-hour or so.

Oddly, I recall no innocent who lost his job because of Joe. The liberals made heroes out of the accused, guilty or not. Indeed, one lady, a librarian, had virtual sainthood conferred on her as a result of her ordeal. It later turned out that she did have a Communist card, but her sainthood has not been revoked.

In his zeal against locating not witches, but honest-to-God Commie agents, Joe may have erred once or twice. But on balance, he was far more accurate than his liberal denouncers. (*McCarthy and His Enemies*, by Bill Buckley and Brent Bozell, may straighten you out. Written at the height of the storm, it still holds up.)

Apropos, the other night, at a friend's house I leafed through a recent volume by Harold Philby, the British foreign official who admittedly served as a Kremlin spy and is now a Soviet citizen. And, so help me, he noted that his work in Washington was hampered because of the "McCarthy era." Praise from Sir Hubert!

And, just a few days ago, a pro-Johnson liberal boasted in his column that there were no vicuna coat scandals in the LBJ Administration. Was Bobby Baker, then, an Eisenhower protege?

Tonypandyitis makes you forgetful, too.

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BACKLOG OF COURT CASES—The need for additional prosecutors and judges in the war on crime was demonstrated graphically recently by a report sent to the attorney general. The report, prepared by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, showed that the backlog of civil and criminal cases pending in the U.S. stands at 97,245—an increase of 71 per cent in 13 years.

One-Sided Capital Gains Tax

By HENRY HAZLITT

For 35 years American taxpayers have been subjected to a cynically one-sided levy on capital gains.

Prior to the stock market collapse and depression of 1929-33, capital gains were taxed as income, and at the same rates. And capital losses were fully deductible against income. But one day J. P. Morgan revealed before a congressional committee that he had paid no income tax for the preceding year, because his capital losses exceeded his ordinary income.

The statement caused great moral indignation. Yet if capital gains are equivalent to and should be fully taxable as income, then by the same logic capital losses should be fully deductible against income. But Congress preferred indignation (and more revenues) to logic (and fairness) and one-sidedly "rectified" matters by refusing to allow anybody to deduct more than $1,000 a year in short-term capital losses against income, through it continued to tax short-term capital gains in full as if they were income.

Congress and successive administrations then launched upon a career of inflation. This has paid the government handsomely at the expense of the taxpayer. The inflationary rise in prices has made nominal money incomes rise. This rise in money incomes has kept putting people all along the line in higher tax brackets where they are automatically subject to higher and higher rates, whether or not their real incomes in purchasing power are any higher.

Inflation has had the further result that people since 1933 have often been paying taxes on capital "gains" that have no real existence.

Suppose you bought stock or real estate for $10,000 in 1939 and sold it for $25,600 today. You would be taxed on a capital gain of $15,600. Actually, as the cost of living has also risen 156 per cent in this period, you would have achieved no real capital gain at all. Your $25,600 would buy no more than $10,000 bought in 1939. If you sold your real estate or stock for $21,000, you would be taxed on a capital gain of $11,000, though you would have suffered an actual loss in real terms.

Under past and prospective inflation, the present capital-gains tax amounts to a large extent to capital confiscation.

Its harmfulness does not end there. By taxing net money gains in full, and short-term gains at rates up to 77 per cent, with loss deduction only against gains (except for a token deduction against income) the present system of capital-gains taxation discourages investment, particularly of risk capital. It "locks in" capital. It penalizes investors heavily for transferring investments into new ventures and so retards economic growth.

There are at least a dozen different possible reforms of the capital-gains tax, any of which would make it less one-sided. I suggest we begin with this one:

When a taxpayer sells shares or a piece of property held over a long period, he should be permitted to calculate his real gain (or loss) by deflating his nominal money gain against the increase in the official consumer price index since the year in which he originally acquired the property.

The justice of this way of calculating real capital gains should be obvious. At least the advocacy of such a reform would help to make clear the injustice of the present heavy taxes on grossly inflated or nonexistent capital gains. The government might no longer be able to profiteer so flagrantly, either in capital-gains revenues or in higher income tax rates, from its own inflationary policies.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Tax-Exempt Groups

By REP. BEN BLACKBURN (R.-Ga.)

I am introducing legislation [HR 7432] to provide a legal framework to prevent groups or organizations having tax privileges from diverting funds entrusted to them to the political arena.

The language of this proposed code would permit organizations to "lobby" on behalf of the causes and purposes of the organization and permit organizations enjoying tax benefits to seek public support for the cause which it espouses. It presents, however, an absolute prohibition against the use of funds by tax-exempt organizations on behalf of a political party or a political candidate.

Religious organizations are sometimes treated differently, depending on their point of view. The National Council of Churches has never had its tax status questioned, while the Billy James Hargis Foundation, which takes a different position in the political spectrum, has lost its tax-exempt status. I have no obligation to either organization, but I feel they are both entitled to equal treatment under the law.

A second purpose of my proposed legislation is to prevent the use of dues collected by labor unions and other similar organizations for the purpose of supporting a political candidate. The labor unions of this country are perhaps the most notorious violators of the Corrupt Practices Act which prevents corporate involvement and, in its language, prevents direct political activity on the part of labor organizations.

There is a grievous inconsistency between the language of the Corrupt Practices Act, the Internal Revenue code and the practices of the Internal Revenue Service. The inconsistency in the law arises because the statutory prohibition contained in the Corrupt Practices Act is not carried over into the Internal Revenue code. In short, activity which is subject to criminal prosecution in one section of the law is not prohibited under the Internal Revenue code which authorizes tax privileges for labor organizations.

Union leadership can and does use union funds for political campaigns at their own whim in callous disregard of the rights of the members. The federal government has no right to subsidize through tax privileges such activities. One purpose of my legislation is to prevent the use of union dues for political purposes and to place all tax-exempt organizations on the same footing with regard to political activity.

Crack Down on Radicals

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

Recently I came across a statement by a Czech student who had attended a university in the U.S. and who recently fled from his homeland to escape tyranny. His observation is worth noting. "While fighting for a better society, these American students are at the same time destroying many of the values that the Czech students would be most grateful for. Some of these [U.S.] activists should finally stop acting out their family or sexual frustrations and become productive members of a society which, for all its shortcomings, still contains many characteristics for which Czechs, and for that matter most others, would be greatly appreciative." I don't believe the radical student groups will be successful in capturing or destroying our institutions of higher learning. The agitators are a definite minority on campuses. Common-sense leadership and appreciation for the opportunities that our country offers lies in the hands of the vast majority of responsible but silent students. The responsible students on the campuses are the ones we should respect and work with, while the unkempt individuals should be effectively disciplined and no longer permitted to interfere with legitimate student rights.

Rural Development Needs

By REP. BILL STUCKEY (D.-Ga.)

I propose a package of measures by which the federal government can provide financial inspiration to private industries that are willing to focus their efforts and energies in rural America.

The measures I intend to put forth are based, for the most part, on programs that have already proven successful in promoting rural industrial development both in parts of the United States as well as Canada.

Altogether, in brief, I would seek, first, to increase the existing 7 per cent investment tax on machinery and factory equipment for those industries willing to locate or to expand their existing facilities in rural areas. Perhaps the amount of that tax credit might even be doubled for industries willing to locate in those counties considered "redevelopment areas" by the Economic Development Administration.

Third, I would press for an accelerated program of priority in already existing federal aid to small businesses in those depressed areas whose economy is primarily agricultural. This would be with the goal of allowing them to expand from small to large businesses, employing larger numbers of local citizens.

Fourth, I would propose to take an already existing federal job training program—the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector Program—and make it appreciably more attractive for rural-based industries and employers.

Finally, I would focus strongest efforts on putting into action the most effective possible combination of federal tax incentives for large industries to locate or expand in rural counties.

It is chiefly through private industry that private citizens can prosper. What I propose to do is create conditions sufficiently favorable so that industries will go to where they are most appreciated and most needed by the local people.

Rural America already possesses the natural resources and the available or easily trainable work force that industrial developers seek out. With cities now becoming increasingly cramped and congested, more and more industries are going to begin looking around for elbow room. I believe such a program of federal financial incentives might well prove the spark that sets off the stampede.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• Senate Majority Whip Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.) has joined in the debate over **revising the draft system**, by drawing up legislation which would retain the Selective Service concept, but alter its procedures. Kennedy's proposal differs sharply with that advanced by President Nixon, who has called for abolition of the draft and institution of an all-volunteer army. Legislation embodying Nixon's approach has been submitted to the Senate, with its sponsors ranging from liberal Democrat George McGovern to conservative Republican Barry Goldwater. Kennedy's program would introduce a lottery form of draftee selection, with the youngest eligible being drafted first; he would also eliminate occupational deferments and suspend student deferments during time of war. If any action is to come on the draft this year, all reform advocates concede, the impetus must come from affirmative White House action.

• Now that President Nixon has submitted a compromise plan for **electoral reform**, debate on this subject will heat up considerably in both houses of Congress. Nixon's proposal, similar to that introduced by Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.), would eliminate electoral voters by dividing the 538 electoral votes among the states on the basis of their congressional representation. The presidential candidate carrying a congressional district would get that district's vote and there would be a national run-off between the two top candidates if no one received a 40 per cent plurality. This plan was immediately attacked by proponents of a direct popular election of the President, led by two powerful Democrats: Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Birch Bayh (D.-Ind.), head of the Senate Constitutional Amendments subcommittee. Any electoral reform measure must come in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, requiring approval by three-fourths of the nation's state legislatures.

• As expected, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the **Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty** by a unanimous 14-to-0 vote, with Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) voting "present." Advocates of the treaty now claim they have a comfortable 56-vote majority to back the treaty when Senate debate opens late this week. However, despite President Nixon's late-blooming support for the treaty, several prominent Republicans—including Senators Goldwater and Thurmond—have vowed a campaign to either alter or defeat the document they see as weakening America's nuclear strength. One strategy they may follow is to support a treaty reservation proposed by Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) that would change the treaty's wording to allow signatories to furnish nuclear defense materials to "regional organizations," such as NATO and SEATO. (For more on the treaty, see cover.)

• Debate over the super-sensitive issue of whether or not the U.S. should deploy the **Sentinel anti-ballistic missile system** (ABM) will soon begin formally in both the House and Senate. The Senate Armed Services Committee will take up the matter during the course of its procurement hearings, beginning sometime in March. Meanwhile, the House Armed Services Committee has told the Defense Department it will also hold hearings on the acquisition of sites within the U.S. on which the Army plans to build the missile complex. (For more on the ABM dispute, see page 3.)

• A group of 24 activist Republican House members has again introduced a **legislative reorganization bill** aimed at streamlining and improving congressional procedures. A similar effort last year was thwarted by House Democrats, after the GOP members had succeeded in keeping the chamber in session for 32 straight hours. This year's bill, introduced by Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R.-Ill.), would alter the House committee system, strengthen the congressional role in fiscal affairs and provide for stricter supervision of lobbying activities.

• The House Education and Labor Committee is continuing hearings on a bill to **extend for five years the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.** The crux of the present committee debate centers on funding the program: last year Congress appropriated $1.5 billion for elementary and secondary education, although $3.5 billion had been authorized for this purpose. Proponents of aid-to-education are now calling for a full funding of the program. The Nixon Administration has yet to take a stand in this debate.

• In his first message to Congress, President Nixon revealed some of his plans in combating poverty and asked for authorization to continue the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for another year. However, Nixon also said he wanted to **transfer four poverty programs away from OEO's jurisdiction:** Head Start, Job Corps, health care centers and the foster grandparents program; transfer of the latter two will require specific congressional legislation. The 1964 bill creating OEO grants the President authority to transfer major programs, such as Head Start and the Job Corps, on his own; thus if Congress now wishes to block Nixon's transfer of these programs, it will have to amend the 1964 act.

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Why the Foreign Money Crisis Could Trigger the Next Depression

AND HOW YOU CAN PROTECT YOUR LIFE SAVINGS

If economist William F. Rickenbacker is right, there may be little time left to convert your holdings to a form that can withstand the coming financial holocaust. In DEATH OF THE DOLLAR, he explains with cool – no, bone-chilling – logic, why he thinks the depression must come. Then he reasons out the steps (the very few steps) that you can take to protect the assets you've accumulated.

WHAT A NIGHTMARE! You lose your job or business. You see the value of your stocks or property drop by half overnight. You lose most of your savings. In effect, you must pay twice as much for your mortgage or car loan, *and you can't get any further credit!* The trouble is, this may not just be a bad dream; it could be a FACT.

According to Rickenbacker, *the stage is already set for the worst depression in American history.* It is the current gold crisis that will trigger the holocaust. Nobody knows exactly how and when; it could be next year or maybe next week. But strike it will, says Rickenbacker, *probably with no more warning than what you are reading right now!*

Step by step, the author explains why. He shows how our gold reserves are tied to our international balance of payments. With plain horse-sense reasoning, he shows why all the financial parachutes and fire extinguishers that the government has laced through our money system will prove to be *frauds* when the chips are down.

Does FDIC insurance on your savings account make you feel secure? At this very moment the FDIC can pay no more than $1 for every $100 of yours it has insured! Are you impressed when the Federal Reserve "monetizes the debt"? Rickenbacker shows how this can take a $100 debt, turn it into a $600 credit and skyrocket the cost of milk and eggs. Does $10 billion in gold sound like plenty of "reserves"? It's less than half of what we had just a few years ago – and it now is supposed to support *four times more* in short-term loans to the U.S. How long will foreign countries continue to accept our notes – our promise to pay in gold – *when they know we soon may have no gold?*

Above all–Rickenbacker shows why Wall Street and the entire financial community can be *expected* to be caught napping when the hurricane strikes. (Their slumber is almost a required ingredient.)

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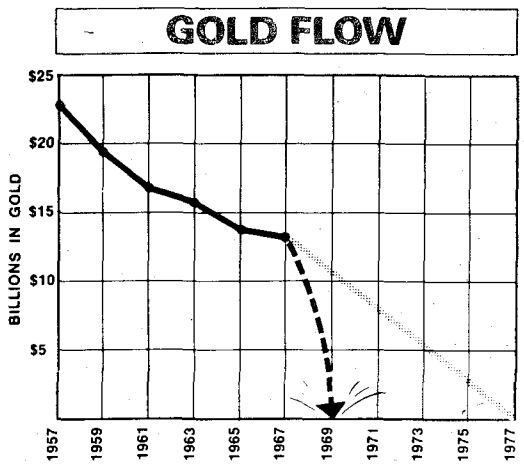

THE CHART TELLS THE STORY. Black line shows loss of gold reserves since 1957 as foreigners cash in dollars for gold. Grey line projects loss of remaining gold by 1977 IF rate of loss stays the same. But the outflow is sure to speed up. Reason: we continue to spend far more dollars than we can redeem in gold. Broken line shows what will happen as nervous creditors lose confidence and "rush" our government in a panic to "get their gold before it's too late". Then the U.S. must stop redeeming dollars for gold or run out of gold – thus driving the price way up and cutting the dollar's buying power. Will it happen this month? In 1969? 1970? No one knows; it could happen any time now.

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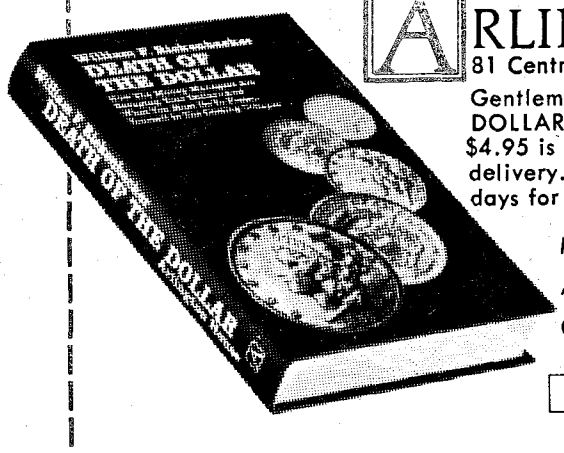
"It is certain that the reform [increase in gold price] will have to be carried out. The only question is to know whether it will be done before or after the general crisis."
— William F. Rickenbacker

William F. Rickenbacker is an independent investment advisor and Wall Street analyst. If you read his first book, *Wooden Nickels* (1966), you know that he flatly predicted that silver prices would skyrocket. If you followed his advice, Rickenbacker has put you in a brand new tax bracket – and you will need no urging to read his new analysis of the gold crisis.



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